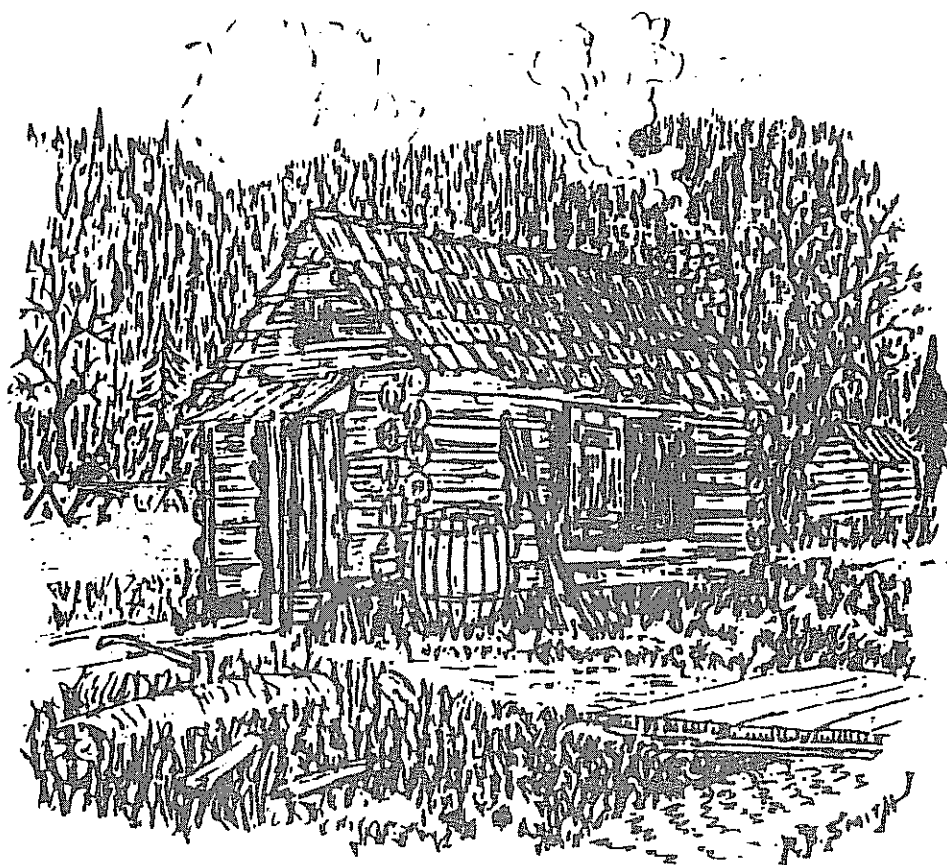


HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Vol. X

Issue 2



Published by
Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants
A Historical & Genealogical Society of Central, N.Y.
Organized in 1982

MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area . . . Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream." (Includes Lewis County and adjoining areas of West Virginia.) We now have over 300 members.

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ANNUAL GATHERING

We have an annual meeting of members during the month of August of each year. Come and join us and learn about the pioneers. Bring your genealogical materials, pictures, and mementoes and spend a glorious weekend with your cousins.

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3 March 1992

Dear Members:

It's been a busy and exciting winter, and spring and summer look like more of the same.

The executive committee, plus several local volunteers, have been working hard on the Weston Colored School. (The next time you see Ed Allman ask him what it's like to drop a new bucket of paint from the top of a ladder. His aim was great - only a little splashed on the newly painted woodwork.)

Bill Hayes, Raydine Teicheira, Barbara McCarty, Chuck and I have started work on the pictorial history project. You may recall that Bill suggested a picture album several years ago and we started collecting pictures. After studying the situation to determine the best method to present them, we decided to do a pictorial history of Lewis County. You'll find several items pertaining to the project elsewhere in this issue.

On March 21, HCPD is sponsoring a seminar, "Where Are You, Uncle George?", at Jackson's Mill. The seminar will address how to's, how not to's, German research, researching in major repositories, etc., and will feature speakers from Charleston and Buckhannon as well as executive committee members. Genealogy and historical groups from other counties are setting up sales tables.

On March 26, Bill Hayes will be in town for a press conference to announce the author and title of the new pictorial history. We hope to hold it in the Weston Colored School.

An "open" meeting of the executive committee will be held April 4. We will meet at 11 am for lunch at Bonanza at Market Place on Route 33. After lunch, we will adjourn to the Weston Colored School for the business meeting. Any member is invited to attend. If you are unable to attend the annual gathering, here's your chance to participate at another time. Another "open" meeting will be held June 6 - same time, same place.

Watch your mail for a "special mailing" in late March or early April for reservation and schedule plans for the annual meeting which will be August 7, 8 and 9 at the Jane Lew Fire Department.

We've received several nice compliments on the last issue of the "Journal" - especially recognized was the article by David Armstrong.

David's back with us this issue in a story about the

non-existence of Currence's Fort in present-day Randolph County. There's a story by Nancy Jackson, our secretary, about the Jacksons. And, one of our newest members, Charles W. Heckert, of Buckhannon has an article about the Heckerts in this issue. Watch for future articles by Charlie in upcoming issues.

I think you'll notice an expanded scope in this issue - with stories about several areas of central West Virginia. This is an effort to expand the coverage area to all of Lewis County and central West Virginia.

Life in the Gilchrist household is settling into a nice routine. The West Virginia hills are great! We're getting ready to open a "by chance or by appointment" antique shop in our fruit cellar/wash house and the bed and breakfast should be ready to open sometime this spring.

Your receipt of this issue at this time puts us back on schedule. Look for your next issue sometime in June - "God willing and the creek don't rise."

This year is election of officers at the annual gathering. We're especially looking for an individual who is well-organized, likes to do book-work, and enjoys a constantly ringing telephone and who can volunteer at least eight hours per week to serve as secretary. We prefer someone in the central part of the state because the job involves weekly trips to the library. If you're interested or know someone whom you think would be, please call me. My home phone is listed with the officers.

When we make the move to the new library, there'll be some room for artifacts. If you have any historical item that you think would be a nice addition to the collection, please let us know. Again, remember all donations to HCPD are tax-deductible.

That's it for this time. See you in June.

Joy

QUERIES WANTED

Having a time locating Uncle George? Wonder where great-great grandpa was buried or what became of cousin Sue? Here's your chance to ask for help.

Remember, as a member of HCPD you are entitled to one free query in each issue.

Print or type your query on an index card and mail to PO Box 37, Jane Lew, WV 26378. No abbreviations, please.

NOTES FROM THE HCPD PRESIDENT

March 1992

OVER 100 LOCAL FAMILIES were represented by some 250 school children studying West Virginia History in Jane Lew Junior High School and Robert Bland Junior High School. They benefited from the local and early history stories as presented by our editor, Joy Gilchrist. (Massacres by Indians to early settlers and all.) Local HCPD members assisted and took photos.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST DOCUMENT is being drafted by an area attorney for HCPD. The executive committee met with the attorney and outlined the need for a document to dedicate funds to maintain the HCPD library (Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum).

SOME NEW PAINT IS SEEN in our new library. Six table legs, chairs, the rest room, desk, walls and woodwork are places to see where "elbow work" has been done by Joy, Chuck, Charles Heckert, Ed Allman, Irma Curtis, Raydine Teixeira, Bill Waggoner, the president, and Glenn Carrey, our contractor. The walls are "honeysuckle coral" and very country. Barbara McCarty is making the drapes.

FOUR ANTIQUE GLOBES were donated to the library by Ed Allman, a showcase for artifacts was given by Carl and Irma Curtis, and Charles and Joy Gilchrist gave a microfilm viewer and a desk.

THE PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA, PUBLIC LIBRARY donated two wooden card file cases. A photo of the presentation was published in area weekly papers along with a short story.

HISTORIC JACKSON'S MILL was the setting of a state-sponsored public meeting and workshop, 18 February 1992. The topic was: "materials at Risk - The Preservation Challenge". Our editor, Joy Gilchrist, our librarian, Irma Curtis, and the president attended and participated. HCPD was asked to complete an eight page survey which will become a part of the West Virginia Historical Records survey. After the meeting, we took all the presenters from Morgantown, Charleston, and Buckhannon on a tour of our now-being-renovated library at the Weston Colored School.

Maurice Allman

NEW LIBRARY NAMED

At the February meeting of the executive committee of HCPD, a name for our new library home in the Weston Colored School was chosen, Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum.

The committee realized this was a "mouthful" but it was felt that the name reflected our collection more than any other.

The comment heard most often from folks all over was that they "have no one from Hacker's Creek" and that "Hacker's Creek Library" would be too restrictive. However, when it is pointed out that it was Hacker's Creek folks who pioneered settlement throughout the central part of the state, the story changes. Consequently, this was a way of broadening our membership base without changing the name of the organization.

After the name was publicized in the Weston "Democrat" comments were heard like, "I'm so glad. All my family lived at Alum Bridge. I don't have any Hacker's Creek roots." The funny part is that this person, had they only known, was descended from a Sleeth-Bailey marriage - both early Hacker's Creek families.

Although we've found no way to shorten the name, the community has helped us out. Everyone is now referring to it as "The History Library".

LEWIS COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
HELPS OUT

The Lewis County Convnetion and Visitors Bureau recently recognized that HCPD and Historic Hacker's Creek is an asset to the community through a donation of new brochures on the new library. The brochures, designed by Joy Gilchrist and Colonial Press, will be available in March.

Statistics recently compiled by the CVB and HCPD show that our membership - YOU FOLKS - add better than half a million dollars a year to Lewis County's economy. Included in the figure are meals, gasoline and motels when you come to visit and research.

WORK PROCEEDS AT THE CENTRAL W. VA. GENEALOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

After careful consideration and because of the desperate need for space, the executive committee has decided to have faith "as a grain of mustard seed" and proceed with painting and installation of floor covering in the Weston Colored School and occupy the quarters this spring. By doing most of the work ourselves, we could save enough to pay the utilities for the next few months.

Donations of paint from local members, linoleum for restroom and storage area from Wilson Carpeting, and a "super" price on carpeting from Gem Furniture spurred us on.

Volunteers have spent many hours scraping and painting. If all goes well, the carpet will be layed the second week of March (after this goes to press, but before you receive it).

Moving should start shortly after that.

If you're planning to visit the library, please call or write to verify the hours. We hope to be open five or six days a week and Monday and Thursday evenings, IF WE CAN GET ENOUGH VOLUNTEER STAFF.

ENDOWMENT FUND GROWING

The Endowment Fund for the Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum is growing.

"The appeal for contributions in the letter with the last 'Journal' has resulted in \$550 Sponsor contributions in the ten days since it was mailed," according to Charles Gilchrist, Endowment Fund. He further said, "We hope that each and everyone of our members will eventually place their name on one of the plaques in the new library."

Charles will be making the plaques for the library and the printing on the plates will be donated by a local engraver.

News releases to 25 West Virginia newspapers and radio stations about the new library have also created enthusiasm and resulted in a few donations. Other projects to help the fund grow to the required \$30,000 include appeals and speaking engagements for local service organizations and social groups and grant applications to foundations which support our type of organization.

LIBRARY DONATIONS

Several books and publications have been donated to the library recently.

Jo Ann Stephens donated: Border Fights and Fighters; Indian Fights and Fighters; Northwestern Fights and Fighters; and, Revolutionary Fights and Fighters.

Charles W. Heckert donated his German-American Diary; and John and Berndette Law donated The Rock From Which You Were Hewn, a history of the Catholic church in Lewis County.

The family of Guy Bailey donated his Farnsworth family records. Virginia Artrip Snyder sent in the Artrip/Dean Genealogy; and, C. David Armstrong submitted Flesher family information and the Homer Hill Manuscript.

Civil War in Gilmer County and Trans-Allegheny Pioneers were given by George "Tom" Scott.

Ed Allman recently compiled and donated the Black and Mulatto Census of Lewis County. He also donated Upshur County Cemetery Records for Union, Buckhannon and Warren Districts, Forinash family records and Caston family records.

Transportation on the Little Kanawha River in Gilmer County, the Ohio Valley Historical Series, Advancing The Ohio Frontier, and One Hundred Years of Schools in Weston were donated by Charles and Joy Gilchrist.

Kenneth and Floria Rowan gave Rowan family records.

LOWTHER TOUR OF ENGLAND

A second tour of "Lowther Country" in England is being planned by Chris Lowther, author of My Lowther Family. The two-week tour, which will depart New York July 19, will include historic sites like the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Salisbury Cathedral, Lowther Church and Lowther Village. For further details about the tour write to Chris Lowther, 11101 Iris Drive, Garden Grove, CA 92640.

Chris says that its a "first-come, first-serve" trip. Inquire now and get your reservations in early.

Actor Bill Hayes Involved in Area History

WESTON — Stage and television actor Bill Hayes was recently appointed by Maurice Allman, president of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, to chair a committee to write and publish a pictorial history of Lewis County.

Hayes' grandparents, Alvin Darius and Martha McClellan (Schiefer) Mitchell, were born, reared, and married near Roanoke, Lewis County, before moving to Illinois around the turn of the century.

While continuing his acting career, Hayes is presently working toward a degree of doctor of education (Ed.D.) at the College of Human Resources and Education at West Virginia University.

His consummately varied career ranges from vaudeville and variety television to cafes, radio and symphony concerts. His 1970-86 portrayal of Doug Williams on NBC's Emmy-winning "Days of Our Lives" earned him several Best Actor Awards and his gold record, "The Ballad of Davy Crockett," was voted Best Record

of the Year in 1955.

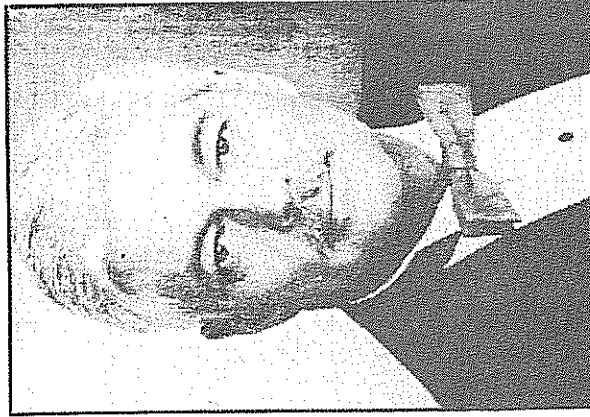
In recent years, Hayes and his wife, Susan Seaforth Hayes, have made several appearances at Lakeview Theatre in Morgantown as part of West Virginia University's theater arts program.

In a recent telephone interview from his California home, Hayes said of his appointment, "Lewis County is rich in historic value. It is an honor to be a part of this worthwhile project which will secure our knowledge of its past and present for future generations."

"The last history of the county was written in 1920 by Edward Conrad Smith. It is time for another one."

"Although I am unable to be in residence in the county for all phases of the book, I visit frequently and will stay in close contact with the rest of the project committee."

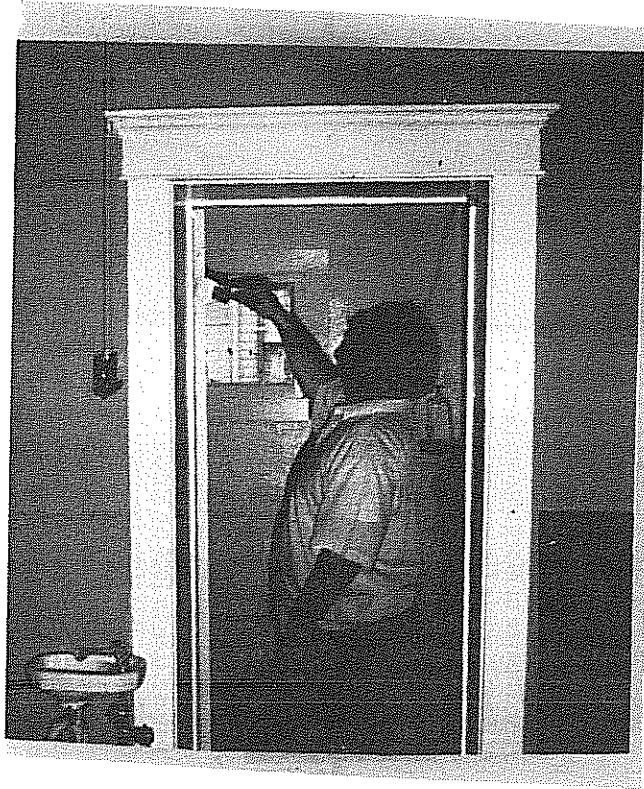
Hayes and his committee are looking for pictures depicting life in Lewis County, particularly churches,



BILL HAYES

schools, bridges, factories, and family reunions. While it would be preferred if individuals in pictures could be identified, it is not necessary.

CHARLES W. HECKERT HARD AT IT
PAINTING THE RESTROOM IN THE WESTON COLORED SCHOOL



CHARTER MEMBER OF HCPD DIES

JAMES W. DeBRULAR JR.

James W. (Bill) DeBrular Jr., 74, of Parkersburg, a former resident of Weston, died Friday, February 14, 1992, at his residence.

He was born in Ritchie County April 11, 1917, a son of the late James W. and Aura Nutter DeBrular.

Surviving are his wife, Vera Shields DeBrular; two sons, Donnie Shields of Long Island, N.Y., and David Shields of Frederick, Md.; one daughter, Linda Maxwell of Vienna; and five grandchildren.

He was also preceded in death by one sister, Ruby Loser.

Mr. DeBrular was a 1935 graduate of Harrisville High School and was a World War II veteran, serving in the Coast Guard as a chief motor machinist's mate. He retired after 33 years of service from Consolidated Gas Company in Lewis County. He was a member of the South Parkersburg Lions Club, American Legion Post 4 in Weston, and the National Rifle Association, and was a graduate of the University of Hard Knocks.

Funeral services were held Sunday, February 16, at 2 p.m., at the Raiguel Funeral Home in Harrisville, with the Rev. Nathan Williams officiating. Interment followed in the Harrisville IOOF Cemetery.

HCPD RECOGNIZED BY PUBLICATION NATIONWIDE

HCPD recently received nationwide publicity in the editorial column of "AntiqueWeek". On 27 January 1992 the article below was published. Later issues of the same newspaper reviewed our publications. We have several new members as a result of this publicity. Thanks, "Antique-Week"; and, welcome, new members.

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants is a genealogical and historical society of central West Virginia. HCPD was organized in 1982 to preserve the history and genealogy of this watershed area that includes parts of several counties. The group has since expanded efforts to encompass the entire central part of the state which includes Lewis, Harrison, Upshur, Gilmer, Barbour and Randolph counties. There are now 400 members in the organization, from 37 states. HCPD publishes *Hacker's Creek Journal*, an indexed quarterly of about 250 pages (annually). Seminars are held throughout the year and the annual meeting is in August. The large library collection of HCPD is housed in the Louis Bennett Public Library in Weston, W.Va., at this time, but the society is renovating the former one-room Weston Colored School for adapted use as their headquarters and library. When the move is made sometime this spring, the library will be open on a daily basis for use by both the society and the public. HCPD has published several books relating to the area, and members are working on another cemetery book and a pictorial history of Lewis County at this time. For more information about the society, contact Joy L. Gilchrist, editor of the *Journal*, at P.O. Box 37, Jane Lew, WV 26378.

INDEXER WANTED

Do you have an IBM-compatible computer? Want to do some indexing for HCPD? It's a labor of love, of course.

Matha and Earl Byrd have been diligently working on the new cemetery books. She has two more ready to go -

except for indexing. Joy has been working on one of them and would like help with the second.

HCPD has the SKY index system for IBM-compatible computers. We'll send you the program and a copy of the book. If you can help, write to Joy Gilchrist, Rt 1, Box 38, Alum Bridge, WV 26321 or call (304) 269-9789.

IDLEMAN-ROHRBAUGH IN HIGHLAND COUNTY, OH

Reverend Jacob Idleman and his wife, Susannah Rohrbaugh Idleman, of Hardy County, VA, moved to Highland County, Ohio, in the spring of 1818. In February 1820, they moved on by wagon to Marion County, Ohio, and later settled in Pleasant Township.

Jacob Idleman gave the ground for the Methodist Episcopal church cemetery which was called by his name. He received a license to preach in the church about 1824 and continued to preach until 1846.

He died 5 October 1846 and was buried in the cemetery he founded. His tombstone gives his birthdate as 19 Jan 1786. His wife, Susannah, was born 29 Jan 1783 and died in September 1870.

LIBRARY STAFF VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Do you live in Lewis, Harrison, Upshur, Barbour, Gilmer, Ritchie, Marion, Braxton, Monongalia, Jackson, or Taylor counties? In short, can you drive to Weston in an hour or less? Do you have four hours a month to give to HCPD and the new Central West Virginia Genealogical and Historical Library and Museum?

You say you don't know anything about library work? That's okay. We'll show you how and what to do. As for finding things in the new facility - we all will be.

If you'd like to help out, call or write Irma Curtis, Librarian, PO Box 37, Jane Lew, WV 26378. Irma's phone number is (304) 269-5003.

HCPD'S DORIS POINSETT WINS AWARD FOR POST BOOK



One of HCPD's own, Doris Jean Post Poinsett of Washington, D.C., recently was awarded the Donald Lines Jacobus Award for her book, Valentine Pfof/Post, 1740-1800, of Hardy County, (West) Virginia and Some of His Descendants. The prestigious Jacobus Award is presented for the best work of genealogy published in the year, or the three years leading up to the year of the award.

In recognition of this award Doris received a certificate and a cash award with an accompanying letter noting the excellent research and writing that went into this book. The award was presented by Order of the Fellows of the Society assembled at Hartford, Connecticut 5/6 October 1991.

Many people in central West Virginia are known descendants of Valentin Pfof who was in Hampshire County in 1768. Several branches of the Post family have been traced out for seven generations to include descendants currently living. Related families include: Arnold, Bergdoll, Bond, Bonnett, Casto, Cheuvront, Cookman, Crites, Douglas, Hall, Hinkle, Hinzman, Kelly, Koontz, Lance, Law, Lewis, Marple, Maxwell, Peters, Queen, Rohrbough, Simons, Strader, Stutler and Swecker.

In addition to being a good genealogy this book includes information on the forming of West Virginia and each of her 55 counties.

Doris is the daughter of the late Orestes "Res" and Clara Ercole (Strader) Post. She is a graduate of

Buckhannon-Upshur High School and West Virginia Wesleyan College. Before retirement, she was with Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

She is a member of the National Genealogical Society, District of Columbus State Society DAR, Upshur County Historical Society, and is a charter member of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants. She is married Benjamin Franklin Poinsett.

Members of HCPD will remember Doris as the lady with the great maps of Upshur County and the index for Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia, both of which are still available.

Doris' award winning Post family history may be ordered by sending a check or money order to Doris P. Poinsett, 5920 31st Place, NW, Washington, DC 20015-1676, in the amount of \$45 per copy which includes all shipping costs (will invoice if requested). Allow three to four weeks for delivery and be sure to include your name and address. Doris' phone number is (202) 362-0358.

DR. HOWARD W. SMITH

PHILIPPI — Dr. Howard Willis Smith, 97, a resident of 224 S. Main St., died at 4:15 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 20, at his residence.

He was born Aug. 29, 1894, in Yokohama, Japan, a son of the late Ira Floyd and Georgia Grace Phillips Smith.

On Dec. 22, 1920, he married the former Mima Ward, who preceded him in death on June 11, 1982.

Surviving are one daughter, Mrs. John (Eleanor) Creed, Philippi; two sons, Howard W. "Bud" Smith, Ocean View, Del., and Ned P. Smith, Philippi, and 16 grandchildren, 30 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

He was also preceded in death by one daughter and four brothers.

Dr. Smith was a veteran of World War I, serving with the U.S. Medical Corps and attached to the French Army Medical Corps. He was a prisoner of war for several months.

He was a member of Bigelow Lodge No. 52, AF&AM, Tygart Valley Chapter No. 30, RAM, the Scottish Rite bodies of Free Masonary, Valley of Clarksburg, Scottish Rite of Consistory and Osiris Temple of the Shrine, Wheeling. He was a life member of the Philippi Kiwanis Club, American Legion Post No. 44, Covered Bridge Chapter No. 43, Disabled American Veterans, and VFW Post No. 3560.

He attended Davis & Elkins College, Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C., West Virginia University and Max Morris School of Pharmacy in Georgia.

In 1942, he and his wife Mima established a drug store in Philippi. In 1952, the store was relocated across Main Street to the Taylor George Building and the doctor owned and operated this store until his retirement.

Dr. Smith was well known for his paintings which he displayed and sold in the drug store. A display at the Philippi City Building shows some of the cartoons for which he was known.

He was a member and elder in the Philippi Presbyterian Church.

CIVIL WAR DAYS OF MRS. VIRGINIA JACKSON MARSHALL
by Nancy Jackson

In the late spring of 1991, I drove to Parkersburg and personally visited Mrs. Helen D. Waterman, a descendant of Henry Jackson, the youngest child of John and Elizabeth Cummins Jackson. Mrs. Waterman is a daughter of Edwin Porter Douglass and Gertrude M. Carrell. Her father, the son of Virginia Florence Marshall and Andrew Mathew Douglass. Virginia was the daughter of Benjamin J. Marshall and Virginia Jackson who was the daughter of Henry J. Jackson, Jr., son of Henry Jackson and Mary Elizabeth Hyre. Lydia was the daughter of Isaac Reger and Mary Magdalene Brake, Mary the daughter of Jacob Brake Jr. and Mary Slaughter and Jacob the son of Jacob Brake and Miss Nyeswanan, the progenitors of the Brake family in West Virginia.

Among the many pages of information that Mrs. Waterman gave to me was this newspaper article that I found most interesting. Dated: 1936 with no name of the paper.

CAIRO WOMAN OBSERVES 90th BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY TODAY
by Brooks Pepper

CAIRO, Sept 5--In the 75 years since the beginning of the Civil War the strife between the North and South has become merely history in the minds of most of the residents of West Virginia, but to Mrs. Virginia Jackson Marshall, who, tomorrow, will celebrate her 90th birthday at her home in Cairo, memories of the Civil war days are as fresh as the happenings of yesterday.

Virginia Jackson was born at the old Jackson homestead located on the Staunton pike near Cisco in 1846--two years before the Mexican War. Her parents were Henry and Lydia Reger Jackson, and were among the earliest settlers in this part of West Virginia which was not to become a state until 1863. Henry Jackson, her father, was a cousin to the illustrious Stonewall Jackson of Civil War fame.

Married at Fourteen

When she was just passed 14 years of age Virginia Jackson married Benjamin P. Marshall in the year 1860. Her marriage was bitterly opposed by her parents for two distinct reasons -- her extreme youth and the fact that Benjamin Marshall was a Republican.

The Jackson family was steeped in the traditions of the old south and their slaves were many. To this

southern family the marriage of their daughter to a northerner was within itself almost a capital crime.

After Virginia Jackson and Benjamin Marshall were married the parental storm broke in earnest and the newly married Marshalls moved to a little cabin at Oxbow, on the Hughes river, above Cisco. Just a little more than a year had passed after they moved to Oxbow when the Civil War broke out and Mr. Marshall left his bride to enlist in the Northern Army.

Alone During War

These were really days of trying hardships for the young girl who had been reared in the lap of luxury. Alone in her cabin she tried mightily to make a go of her tawdry existence. Having broken definitely with her parents, she found it impossible to return to them and so she lived alone with little to break the monotony.

There was one hopeful ray of sunshine in this otherwise dark cloud. The slaves on her father's farm remembered their young mistress. Many times during the war when she would be almost destitute some of the slaves would steal out from the Jackson home with foodstuffs and clothing and ride all night on horseback to carry their precious packages to Mrs. Marshall. In spite of their fear of the law these trusty servants carried out their mission of devotion time and again when their mistress needed them.

Family Reconciliation

Shortly after the Civil war had ended and the bitter feeling of sectionalism had abated somewhat there was a reconciliation between the Marshalls and the Jacksons. After that the Marshalls moved to a farm which was a part of the Jackson estate and was located at the mouth of Buffalo run, near Cisco. It was there that their children were born -- eight of them.

Of the eight children born to Benjamin and Virginia Marshall, six are still living. Benjamin P. Marshall, the first of the children died when a young boy and Alice Marshall, who was married to Abel Enoch and lived in Wood County, died several years ago.

Fannie Marshall married Robert Foutty, and they have lived at Walker, in Wood county formore than 30 years.

Jennie married Matthew Douglass and now lives at Cairo, Ritchie county. Viola Marshall married Charles Cline, and they live in Parkersburg.

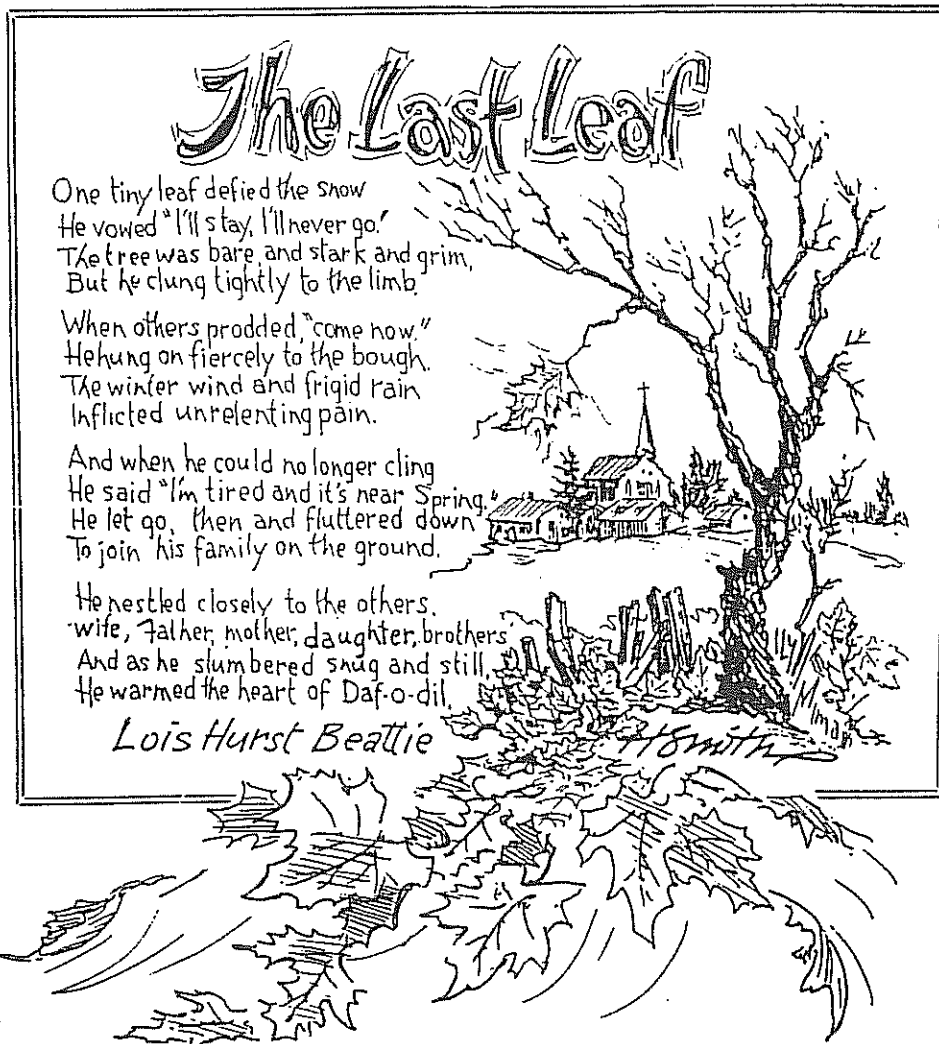
Rolandus C. Marshall is a Cairo business man and Henry Britton Marshall lives in Burnsville, WV. Charles

Marshall, the youngest of the family is a merchant at Cisco.

Many Descendants

From the sons and daughters there are 34 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren.

Since the death of Mr. Marshall in 1903, Mrs. Virginia Marshall has lived in Cairo. Today, her memory is exceptionally good and the fact that she lives alone and does her own work in the house. . . (the rest of the article is gone).



In loving memory of our oldest charter member who furnished our Library with much early Family history From his uncle John W. Smith's records. Howard will be sorely missed by family, friends and the membership of HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS.

Robert B. Smith

JOHN HACKER, THE PIONEER, AND HIS FAMILY

John Hacker was born 2 Jan 1743 by the Old Style Calendar according to records of Over-wharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia. He is believed to be the second of five children born to his parents, William and Ann (Dillon) Hacker. Other children were: William (b 1739), the Indian scout; Elizabeth (ca 1741 - June 1778), wife of John Freeman; Nancy Ann (ca 1745 - after 1827), 1/m James Keith and 2/m Col. Claypool; and Mary "Polly" (1747 - 1805), wife of Capt. John Bush.

According to William Hacker, John's grandson of Shelbyville, Indiana, who wrote a history of the family, the family did not use the name Hacker while living east of the Alleghenies. Whatever the reason, records for the Hacker family are very scarce in "old" Virginia.

On 30 August 1757 a William Hatcher (Hacker?) was grantor for a tract of land to Isaac Nichols in Loudoun County, Virginia; and, in 1761, William Hatchner and John Hatcher appear on the rent rolls of Lord Fairfax in Loudoun County. Finally, in 1763, there is one deed in West Augusta which says that William Hacker (father or son?) is deeding to John Hacker for the sum of 50 pounds current money of Virginia household goods, interest, etc., which is listed on the deed. It is signed by William Hacker.

Around 1765, somewhere near Winchester, Virginia, perhaps on the South Branch of the Potomac, John married Margaret Sleeth. Margaret was born in Ireland 24 Jun 1747 and came to America with her parents, John and Mary Ann Wallace Sleeth, the following year.

It appears that John did not own property on the South Branch but it is believed that he lived near the Indian Old Fields near what is now Moorefield, West Virginia. The first of John's and Margaret's eleven children, Mary Ann (I), was born here in 1768.

The same year, according to Chronicles of Border Warfare, John, together with his brother, William Hacker, his brothers-in-law, Alexander and Thomas Sleeth and others (Thomas and Jesse Hughes, John and William Radcliff, John Brown, John Jackson and his sons, George and Edward) followed Samuel Pringle across the Alleghenies to examine firsthand the verdant valley of the Buckhannon River. They were pleased with what they saw and returned the following spring to plant a crop of corn and prepare for the emigration of their families. They selected lands and marked their tomahawk claims.

Of these first-comers, John Hacker, the Sleeths and the Jacksons were the homeseekers; while William Hacker, the Hughes, the Radcliffs and John Brown appear to have been content to spend their time exclusively in hunting

and exploring the surrounding countryside.

John Jackson staked his claim at the mouth of Turkey Run, John Hacker higher up the Buckhannon and the Sleeths were near to Jackson. They began to clear their lands and plant their crops.

Meanwhile, on one of the hunting party's expeditions, they discovered and named Stone Coal Creek. Upon descending it, they found the river since known as the West Fork. They returned to Turkey Run (now known as Pringle Tree, near Buckhannon) by a different route, better pleased with the new lands than with the Buckhannon country.

Shortly after the party's return, Samuel Pringle arrived with new settlers, including John and Benjamin Cutright and Henry Rule; and, John Hacker discovered that his claim on the Buckhannon had already been spoken for by Pringle. To avoid trouble, John agreed that if Pringle "would clear as much land, on a creek which had been recently discovered by the hunters, as he had on Buchannon, they could then exchange places." Thus, did John Hacker settle on what is known as Hacker's Creek and become the first permanent white settler in what is now Lewis County, West Virginia.

John Hacker planted his crop, cultivated it, and probably erected some form of shelter before he returned to the South Branch for his wife, Margaret, and their daughter, Mary Ann. A study of Chronicles of Border Warfare and Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia indicates that the young family probably made their trek from the South Branch in late summer or early fall with plans to harvest the corn crop before winter.

Upon their arrival at their new homestead on Hacker's Creek, they discovered that buffalo had destroyed the crop. John's reaction is an indication of his temperament. He left his wife and daughter and went after the buffalo; he caught up with them at what is now Holly River State Park and destroyed them. McWhorter relates the story of his pursuit:

"At the close of the working season of 1769 some of these adventurers, went to their families on the South Branch; and when they returned to gather their crops in the fall, found them entirely destroyed. In their absence the buffaloes, no longer awed by the presence of man, had trespassed on their enclosures, and eaten their corn to the ground—this delayed the removal of their families 'till the winter of 1770."

It has been noted in the preceding chapter that John Hacker, the first settler on the creek bearing his name, was one whose crop was destroyed. This occurred during his absence on the Wappatomaka for his family, and is history; but the sequel is tradition. There are few now living who have ever heard of Hacker's long pursuit of the destroyers of his sole means of bread; but the landmarks of that chase will remain indefinitely. I am indebted

to Mr. John Strange Hall, of Walkersville, West Va., for the following account of the hunt, as given him in manuscript by Mr. Jackson Arnold, who got it direct from Hacker's children.

"As soon as Hacker had installed his family in their new home, with the usual equipment of a hunter he took up the trail of the buffaloes. It was a small herd, two full grown and a young calf. Buffalo and elk were not numerous on the upper waters of the Monongahela, and were never found in large droves. They, however, gave names to numerous licks and streams. (8)

"The band which Hacker followed, was moving leisurely south for the winter, and ranging up and down the streams. It consumed time to find the various crossings; hence the short marches and many camps made by the huntsman. All the waters crossed, or followed by trail, with the licks and camps were so accurately described that subsequent hunters easily recognized them. Hacker's first camp was at the mouth of (now) Curtis Run, a branch of Little Skin Creek, where he dined on a turkey. The second was 'Crane Camp,' on a tributary of the West Fork. Here in addition to the deer killed at a lick where the buffalo had halted, Hacker shot a crane; hence the name of camp and stream.

"The trail followed the right-hand branch of the river to its source, and Hacker was, so far as known, the first white man to look upon the upper waters of the Little Kanawha, known at its mouth as the first great tributary of the Ohio below Fort Pitt. In the glades above the falls of the creek, he met with more abundant and fresher signs of buffalo. In addition to the grass, the crab apples and thorn berries attracted the game.

"The third camp was noted for its durability. A rain storm coming up, the hunter sought shelter in a dry and comfortable cave in a cliff, where he again regaled himself on a fine turkey killed on the river bottom. This cave, or rock-shelter, has since been known as Hacker's Camp, and was subsequently occupied by hunters and ginseng diggers. The stream is known as Hacker's Branch.

"The fourth camp was at Buffalo Lick, where Hacker shot and crippled a buffalo cow. She had just come up from the lick where the others were, and all fled over a well-beaten path toward a gap in the mountain. The trail was followed but a short distance, when evening coming on, the hunter returned to the lick. It was at the source of a ravine, circular in form, rock bottom and about two rods in diameter. Several small springs issued from the bluffs, differing in taste, but none of them palatable. Here the sign of buffalo, elk and deer surpassed all that Hacker had ever seen. The brackish, or saline properties of the water allured the animals from a great distance.

"Buffalo Fork, an affluent of the Back Fork, or Right Fork of Little Kanawha, and Buffalo Lick are names given by Hacker. Following the trail through the gap, a scene of rugged grandeur opened to the hunter's view. A boisterous stream rushed through

the deeply wooded canyon. From the trend of the mountains, he rightly conjectured that it did not belong to the system on which he had been traveling, which proved to be the Little Kanawha. He had dropped onto the waters of Elk, a tributary of the Great Kanawha.

"A few miles up the stream, the mountains receded, enclosing a beautiful valley. Here Hacker secured the cow previously wounded. She was standing in a clump of bushes near a lick. The sound of the rifle startled the others, now joined by another herd, and all fled towards the great Buffalo Lick at the forks of Elk River, which is now a noted health resort, the Webster Salt Sulphur Springs. The arduous chase was ended. The grim hunter's wrath was appeased and he prepared to return with the spoils. The robe was removed and a small amount of choice parts selected and cured by the fire to carry home as jerk.

"Hacker made a 'tomahawk-entry' at the lick where the cow was killed, embracing the bottom land. For years it was known as Hacker's Lick, but in time the lick lost its value and now the locality with its village bears the name of Hacker's Valley. This is a branch of the Holly River, so named by Hacker from the groves of this evergreen which adorned its banks.

"The return trip was by short stages, the camps being at the mouth of Buffalo Fork, Crane Camp, and Little Skin Creek, at each of which Hacker made a 'tomahawk-entry.' The latter was the only one to which he secured a title. Here, early in the last century his son Jonathan became the first settler of Skin Creek. After several years he sold the place to Rev. John Hardman, and moved to Crane Camp. He soon learned that he had no title to the land, it being covered by a large patent. The abandoned cabin in the wilderness became the abode of spooks."

It is noteworthy that Mr. Hall places the removal of Hacker's family to their new home in the autumn of 1769. From all evidence this is correct, but it is very probable that they subsequently returned to the Wappatomaka, and that their permanent removal to Hacker's Creek was not until the following fall, or even later.

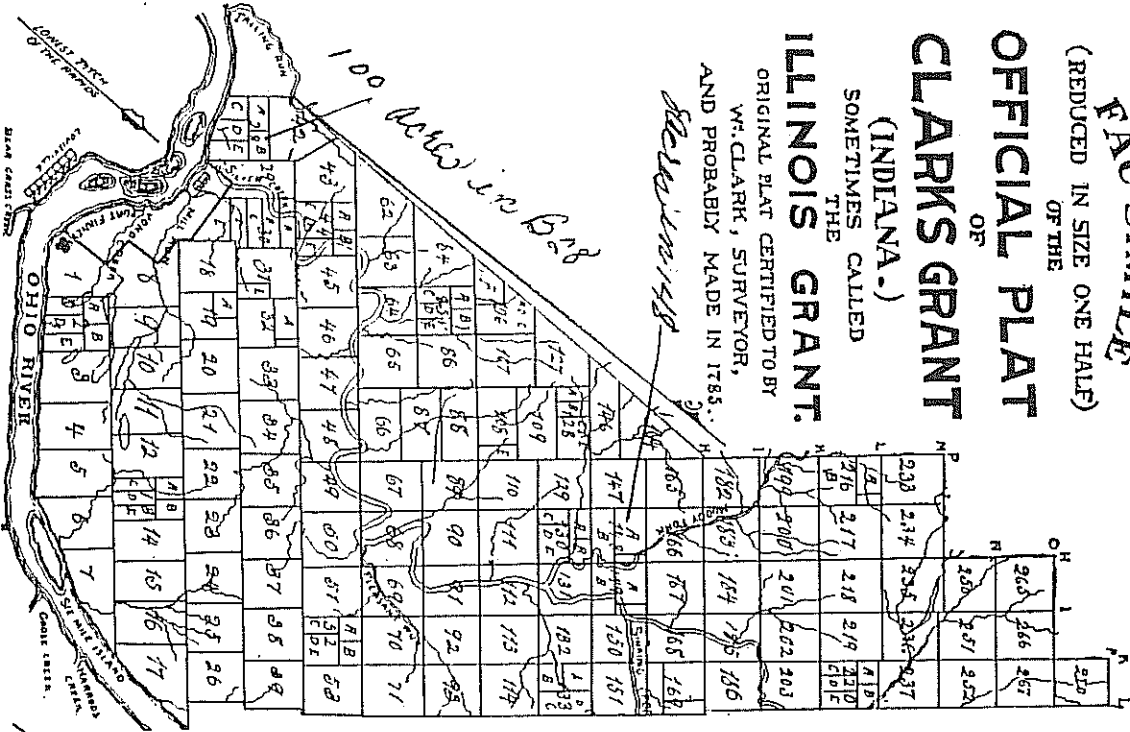
Hacker reported the existence of the artificial earth mounds at the mouth of Buffalo, where the village of Cleveland now stands in Webster County. There were ten or twelve of these, the largest in quite recent years measured about five feet in height and some twenty feet in diameter. He attributed them to Indian origin, which is doubtless correct. This pursuit of the buffalo stands unique, and has no rival in geographical discovery made in a single chase for game on the western waters. The incentive was revenge.

NOTE.—This fac-simile occupies two pages. See opposite page.

FAC SIMILE
(REDUCED IN SIZE ONE HALF)
OF THE
OFFICIAL PLAT
OF
CLARK'S GRANT
(INDIANA.)
SOMETIMES CALLED
THE
ILLINOIS GRANT.

ORIGINAL PLAT CERTIFIED TO BY
W. CLARK, SURVEYOR,
AND PROBABLY MADE IN 1785.

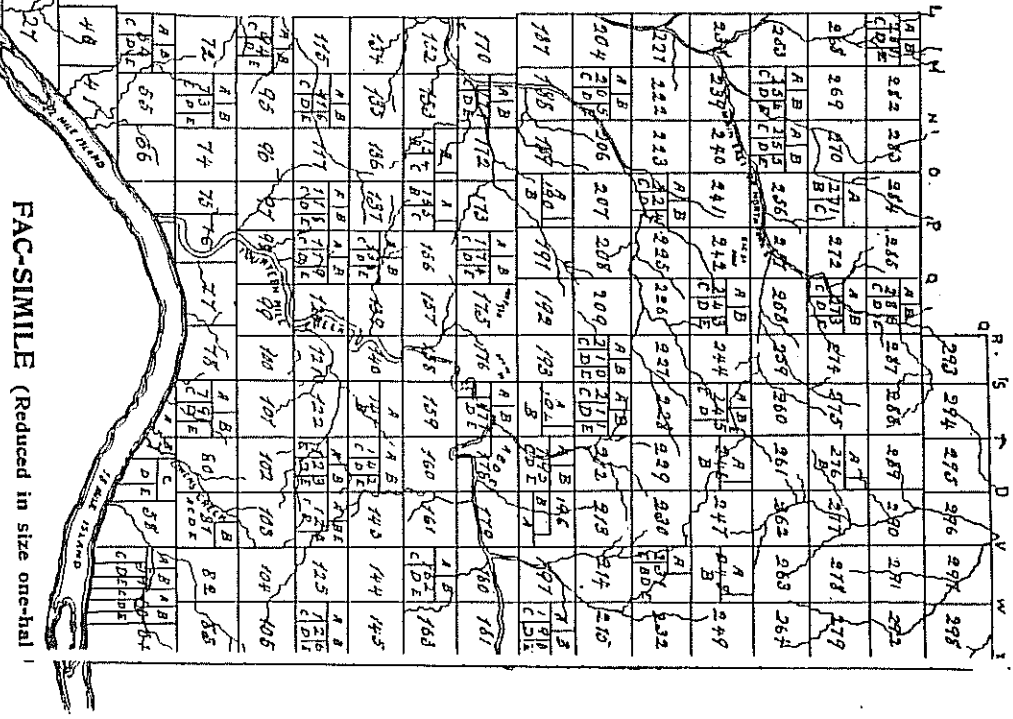
Section 12, 14, 18



Clark's Grant, Ind.
Section 12, 14, 18
100 miles in 1785

OFFICIAL PLAT
OF
CLARK'S GRANT.

NOTE.—This fac-simile occupies two pages. See opposite page.



We are told that some of the families returned to the South Branch because of the buffalos' raid; we are uncertain whether the Hacker's were among those who returned. Although some sources say that William Hacker, the first son of John and Margaret, was born in 1769, another source says that his birthdate 1770. A third source, an old birth and death record unearthed in the Jackson family of Jane Lew in the 1930's and published in the Clarksburg "Exponent-Telegram" gives the date as 3 May 1770. Whichever date is correct, William Hacker was the first white child born within the confines of present Lewis County.

The next years were busy ones for the pioneer family - clearing land, greeting new immigrants, Indian troubles, and helping to establish some form of government all were on their minds.

Very early John brought buhrstones by horseback over the mountains and set up a hand-operated mill that the settlement might have ground corn and flour. He eventually converted the mill to water-power.

In the "bloody year of the three sevens," 1777, he "served ninety-one days under the command of Captain James Booth who commanded a Company of Militia in defense of that part of the then Western frontier of West Augusta which now comprises the Counties of Harrison and Lewis." He was not paid for his services. In 1819, he appeared before John McWhorter, justice of the peace in Lewis County, and petitioned the State of Virginia for that service. The outcome of the petition is unrecorded.

In 1778 he enlisted as a matross (private) in Captain Robert George's Company of George Rogers Clarks' "Illinois Regiment", Virginia State Troops and was a part of Clark's expedition against the English and Indians at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Volumes have been written about the campaign and this writer has neither time nor space to pursue the story here except to say that the hardy Hacker served well in the arduous campaign and was rewarded for his service with two tracts of land, one of eight acres and one of 100 acres, in the Clark Grant in Indiana (see map next page). These lands were sold for non-payment of taxes in 1807.

The years were not without tragedy for the Hacker family. Despite John Hacker's friendship with the Indians, in 1787, Mary Ann Hacker, their eldest daughter who was the bride of Edmund West, was slain by the Indian renegade Leonard Schoolcraft. Another daughter, ten-year-old Margaret, was scalped and left for dead in the same raid. Two neighbors, Edmond West Sr. and his son, William West, were also killed and Martha Hughes

was captured.

In 1796, John, with others, attended the Greenville Treaty Commission to obtain the release of the Cozad and Waggoner children who had been captured in earlier raids by the Indians. They were partly successful in their mission obtaining the release of two Cozad boys.

John Hacker signed the petition for Harrison to become a county separate from Monongalia in 1789 and, ten years later, in 1799, and served as the tenth sheriff of the county (his father-in-law, John Sleeth, has served in 1792). In 1800 he was a Justice of the Peace.

Despite the hardships of the time or perhaps because of them the early pioneers were deeply religious. They lived far from organized religion and the infrequent visitation of ministers of any faith were occasions of joy. Families traveled for miles to attend a preaching service.

One itinerant preacher, the Reverend Henry Smith, visited the Hacker's Creek community in 1790. He remembered John Hacker as "a man of good common sense, and I think an honest man, and a good Christian, and among the first that took in the Methodist preachers. His house had long been a preaching place and the preachers' home home, and also a place of refuge in time of danger."

The Hackers were among those who established the first Methodist Church on Hacker's Creek, Harmony, and also were leaders in the move to form the Methodist Protestant churches at a later day. Through their efforts, and those of David Smith and the Rev. John Mitchell and others, Harmony became known as the "Mother Church" of Methodist Protestantism west of the Alleghenies.

One of the oldest cemeteries in the Hacker's Creek community, Morrison, is located on John Hacker's homestead. In it repose the remains of John and his wife, Margaret, and, perhaps three of their children - William, Jonathan, and Sarah, the wife of David Smith. Today it is maintained by the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants.

John Hacker died 20 Apr 1824 in the family home. He left a considerable estate. His will and inventory are transcribed on pages _____. At least two relics of his estate passed down to the modern day - his rifle and a lantern. The rifle was in the hands of a descendant and its location is now unknown to this writer. The lantern was, for years, on display in the West Virginia Building at Jackson's Mill; it has since been misplaced. Margaret died 8 May 1832.

The Hacker Children and Grandchildren

John and Margaret (Sleeth) Hacker were the parents of eleven children: Mary Ann (I), William, John, Sarah "Sally", Margaret Sleeth, Jonathan, Alexander, Elizabeth, Absalom, Thomas Sleeth, and Mary Ann (II).

1. Mary Ann Hacker, b ca 1768, probably near Winchester, Virginia, before the family left the South Branch. A bond dated 9 February 1787 for her marriage to Edmund West Jr. was returned by Isaac Edwards who performed the marriage; the marriage was dated 15 February 1787. There was no issue from the marriage.

Mary Ann was killed by Leonard Schoolcraft, an Indian renegade, and two Indian friends on 5 December 1787. In the same raid, Mary Ann's sister, Margaret, was scalped and left for dead; Martha Hughes was captured; and Edmond West Sr., Mary Ann's father-in-law, and one of his younger sons who may have been named William were killed.

Mary Ann and the Wests were interred in the old Pioneer Cemetery. Tombstones for Mary Ann and Edmond Sr. are extant.

Edmond West Jr. remarried 11 April 1791 to Catherine Ellsworth, daughter of Moses Ellsworth. Four children - John, Moses, Mary, and Edmund - were born of the second marriage. Edmond Jr.'s will was written 24 February 1814.

2. William Hacker, b 3 May 1769/70/71, on Hacker's Creek was the first white child born within the confines of present-day Lewis County, West Virginia. On 12 February 1791 he posted a marriage bond to wed Mary (Adah/Eder) West, b 20 December 1770, daughter of the deceased Edmond West Sr. and his wife Mary. Joseph Cheuvront, a Methodist Episcopalian minister who lived in what is now the Good Hope area, married them on 25 February 1791. (MB 1/95, Harrison County)

Despite the hardships and depravations of growing up on the frontier, William was sufficiently educated to serve as a school teacher, minister, Justice of the Peace and historian. With William Powers, he interviewed old pioneers and wrote their memories of life during the days of border warfare.

West's and Powers's chronicles are said to have been published in 1820's by a newspaper in Morgantown. In 1831, after the deaths of the original authors, Joseph Israel, Clarksburg publisher, engaged Alexander Scott Withers to rewrite these chronicles with additions and published them as Chronicles of Border Warfare or, A

History of the Settlement by the Whites, of North-Western Virginia, and of the Indian Wars and Massacres in that section of the State with Reflections, Anecdotes, etc. by Alexander Scott Withers.

Glen Lough, Marion County historian and author of Now and Long Ago, claimed in his publication, "Awhile Ago Times," that some 25 copies of the 1829 chronicles were, about 1920, in the family of Flowers Anglin (? who was said to have been a member of the Judge Noah Life family. Sporadic research and inquiries of rare book dealers by this writer has failed to locate either descendants of Anglin or the early publication. However, many copies of the 1831 version are extant.

William Hacker died shortly before 27 September 1826 when his estate was inventoried for the Lewis County courts by Alexander Morrison, Thomas Batton, and Alexander K. Sleeth. On 28 September 1826 his assets were sold and produced \$161.38 according to Thomas S. Hacker, the administrator of the estate. Purchasing items from the estate were: Alexander West, Thomas S. Hacker, John Flesher, Thomas Batton, William Sims, David Smith, Solomon B. Townsend, Gideon Cheveront, Edmund Hacker, Joseph Ausborn, Alexander Morrison, George Rains, Alexander K. Sleeth, John McWhorter, Thomas C. Hindzman, Jacob Swisher, Archibald Ausburn, John Helmick, Daniel Stringer, Minter Bailey Jr., Thomas Wolf, Abraham Wolf, Samuel Bonnett Jr., Jacob Cozad, John Powers, Jonathan Wolf, Jonothan Hacker, Henry Hinzman Jr., John W. Hacker, and the widow Adah Hacker (two beds and bedsteads and one jug).

William and Mary Adah (West) Hacker were the parents of ten children: John Wesley, Mary Ann, Margaret, William, Alexander West, Edmund, Thomas, Jonathan W., Absolem (K.), and Sarah A.

The names of the children, together with their birthdates, were found in the effects of the Jackson family of Jane Lew in the 1930's and published in the Clarksburg paper in an article by Wilbur C. Morrison.

1A. John Wesley Hacker, b 5 Jan 1792, probably on Hacker's Creek; d 13 Mar 1869, Westfield, Hamilton Co, IN. On 18 Apr 1814 in Lewis County he married Mary Ann Raines, b ca 1794/95, d/o John Raines. His father performed the nuptials.

By 1830 when the census was taken, John Wesley and Mary Ann removed to Hamilton County, Indiana. Others of the family later followed, including Alexander Hacker, John Wesley's uncle.

On the 1850 census of Hamilton County, John Wesley is listed as a basket maker and his real estate

value was \$50. He appeared on the 1860 census in the same county.

At least three children were born to John Wesley and Mary Ann (Raines) Hacker: David F., James R., and William Robert. Given the number of years between the firstborn and the last two, it would appear that there may have been other children who died in the interim.

(1) William Robert Hacker, unproven as a child of this marriage, b ca 1817, m 20 Mar 1860 Mary E. Bond.

(2) David F. Hacker, b ca 1832, was living with his parents in Westfield in 1850; death date unknown; m Malinda Catharine Dunn (ca 1838 - 6 Aug 1908) who is buried in Crownland Cemetery, Wayne Twp, Hamilton Co, IN. Four children: John H. (18 Aug 1854/Westfield, Hamilton Co, IN - 25 Jun 1897/Tipton, IN) m Rebecca Jane Fitzsimmons 15 Nov 1887 and had three children; Amelia/Permila, b ca 1863, m 13 Mar 1883 Ambrose Cook in Hamilton Co, IN; Edmond H., b ca 1865, m 24 Dec 1896/Hamilton Co Lottie P. Holloway Rosa B., b 6 Sep 1870, d 10 Mar 1901 in Hamilton Co and bur Prairie Baptist Cemetery, m 30 Jan 1897/Hamilton Co Grafton McDonald.

Note: HCPD's Joyce Chambers of South Bend, IN, is descended from John H. and Rebecca (Fitzsimmons) Hacker.

(3) James R. Hacker, b ca 1834/IN; d 29 Nov 1871/Hamilton Co and bur. Riverside Cemetery, Noblesville, IN; m 13 Feb 1862/Hamilton Co, Lucy Ann Geiger. At least two children: Mary Ellen, b ca 1862, m 20 Nov 1882/Hamilton Co, IN Manford E. Hunt; and, Emma M., b ca 1870, d 5 Apr 1912/Nobelsville Twp and bur Crownland Cemetery, m 24 Feb 1889/Hamilton Co, Samuel Darrah.

1B. Mary Ann Hacker, no information except that she was born 27 March 1793, probably in present-day Lewis County.

1C. Margaret Hacker, b 18 Feb 1796, probably on Hacker's Creek; m 19 Oct 1815 in Harrison (Lewis) Co, (W)V, Solomon B. Townsend, b ca 1795 Bath Co, VA according to Thomas A. Townsend, a family researcher. They were the parents of eight children. Solomon later married Nancy Conrad and had three more children: Elizabeth, Jonathan, and Margaret. Solomon and Margaret lived in Gilmer County; the 1850 census shows them there, but not in the same household. Were they divorced? One source indicates that Margaret may also

have married a second time to Aquilla Osborn. Did she?

- (1) Levi Townsend, b ca 1822
- (2) Solomon Townsend, b ca 1833
- (3) Commodore Townsend, b ca 1837, m Rebecca Williams.
- (4) Albert Townsend, b ca 1840
- (5) George Townsend, b ca 1842
- (6) Mary Townsend m Samuel Ellis Stout
- (7) John Townsend
- (8) Marilda Townsend

1D. William Hacker, b 16 Dec 1797; d 3 May 1799

1E. Alexander West Hacker, b 7 Dec 1799, probably on Hacker's Creek, and named for his mother's brother. He was twice married: (1) to Elizabeth Haverty, d/o William Haverty, on 16 Sep 1821/Lewis County; and, (2) to Rachel Cunningham who was born 26 Feb 1809. He had three children by his first marriage, six by the second.

At an early day, he moved to what is now the Sand Fork region of Gilmer County. Further research is required to determine all the activities of the family there.

- (1) Jemima Hacker, m 7 Mar 1833 Peter Wiant.

Note: Alexander is named on the marriage bond as her father; however, there is some discrepancy here as she could not have been more than twelve years old.

(2) David S. Hacker, m 30 Sep 1841/Lewis County Elizabeth Sims, b ca 1820. Three children born of the marriage: Margaret Louise, b ca 1848, was the first wife of John William Bland Kee, and d 19 Jan 1883 with burial in Buckhannon Run Cemetery; Silas A. Hacker, b 8 Oct 1854/Buckhannon Run, Lewis County, d 2 Jan 1894 at Jane Lew of pneumonia and bur Buckhannon Run Cemetery, m 12 Oct 1878/Lewis Co, Mary L. Straley (20 Aug 1854 - 26 Aug 1932), d/o Asa Kemper and Louisa (Horner) Straley, and had three children; Mary Adeline Hacker (23 Jul 1863 - 23 Apr 1926/Parsons, Taylor Co, WV) m her sister's widower, John William Bland Kee.

1F. Edmund Hacker, b 1 Jan 1802, d 1876 in Shelby Co, IN. The location of his marriage to Catherine Keith, b 31 Oct 1801, d/o James and Mary Ann (Alkire) Keith, is unknown to this writer since the Keiths also left Lewis County and went to Indiana; however, they were married on 26 Jan 1826. Edmund and Catherine were the parents of six children.

(1) Mary Louise Hacker, b 30 Jul 1830/Shelby Co, IN and d 1869, prob in Dewitt Co, IL. She m Elcana Austin Byerly 26 Dec 1850 in Shelby Co. They had three children. The eldest, Catherine Gilly "Duck", was b 20 Apr 1856; she lived to be 103 and died in 1959. Her spouse was Boanarges Thompson. The other two were Jonathan Samuel "Daunt" (14 Apr 1861 - ca 1935) who m Melissa Pearl Wall and Anna Retta, b 12 Dec 1869 and m 16 Aug 1882 in Dewitt Co, IL, David Thompson.

(2) Jonathan Perry Newton Hacker, b 15 Oct 1832, served in the Civil War. He never married.

(3) Nancy Ann Hacker, b 8 Nov 1837, m Wilson Cottrell 2 Dec 1858 in Shelby Co, IN.

(4) Sarah C. Hacker, b ca 1839 m Daniel Meloy.

(5) James K. Polk Hacker, b ca 1845, m (1) 27 Feb 1868/Shelby Co, IN, Nancy Barnes, and (2) 24 Dec 1874/Shelby Co, IN Martha Wertz. He was a Civil War veteran and had one known son, William, b ca 1868, by Nancy and three children, Elmera, b Nov 1881, James D., b Dec 1883, and Nellie, b Aug 1891, by his second wife, Martha.

1G. Thomas Hacker, b 9 Apr 1804 and d 6 Nov 1804.

1H. Jonathan W. Hacker, b 15 Oct 1805, m Jane Seney 13 Jun 1830 in Shelby Co, IN. No further information.

1I. Absolem Hacker, b 18 Dec 1807. No further information

1J. Sarah A. Hacker, b 10 Jul 1810. No further information.

To be continued in the next issue.

Upshur County Ministers - cont.

Dunkards: Joseph Houser, David Miller and Samuel McCann.

Independent: George Lewis

Gideon Nicholas' affiliation is unknown and Simon Mann, Afro-American, is unknown.

COPY OF JOHN HACKER'S WILL

Prepared from court record copy provided
by Robert B. Smith.

Translated by Joy Gilchrist - 22 January 1983

"John Hackers will

In the name of God Amen I John Hacker of the County of Lewis and state of Virginia being of a great age and weak in body, but of sound mind and disposing memory (for which I thank God) and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life and being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I give and bequeath the same in manner following that is to say in the first place I desire that all the perishable part of my estate be immediately sold after my death and that out of the monies arising therefrom, all my Just debts and funeral expenses be paid. Secondly after the payment of my debts and funeral expenses, I give to my wife Margart Hacker one third part of my estate both real and personal, for and during her natural life, and after her decease, I give the personal part thereof to whatever child of mine shall take care of their mother during her life, and the real part thereof is to be included in the bequeath that I herein after shall bequeath to two of my sons viz Thomas S. Hacker and Absalom Hacker. Thirdly I give two thirds of the monies arising from the Sale of the perishable part of my estate to be equally divided between my two loving daughters Sarah Smith and Mary Ann Helmick and the heirs of my two daughters that are now deceased to wit the children of Margaret Hardman and Elizabeth Hardman. Fourthly I give to my son Absalom Hacker all that part of my Landed property contained within the following bounds that is to say begining at a poplar near the great road corner to Land I formerly conveyed to my son William Hacker thence with the course of said William's line to the middle of the road and with the road crossing the run that runs through my farm to the upper end of the fence thence with a dreen to the original line and with the lines of my survey crossing said run again to the place of Beginning at the same time it is to be understood that the said Absalom Hacker is to pay to my son Alexander Hacker twenty dollars which twenty dollars together with twenty dollars that my son Thomas S. Hacker is likewise to pay to my said son Alexander is designed to make him an equal part with them and my other sons that I formerly portioned off.

Fifthly I give to my son Thomas S. Hacker all that part of my Landed property contained within the following bounds viz Beginning in the middle of the road where Absaloms part first comes to the road and running the road as Absaloms run crossing the aforesaid run to the upper corner of the fence, thence up the aforesaid dreen to the original line thence with the said original lines crossing Hackers Creek to

Jonathan Hackers corner and with said Jonathans lines and William Hackers lines to the place of Beginning.

Sixthly I give to my three sons towit William, John and Jonathan one dollar each to be paid out of my daughters legacy.

And lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint my son William Hacker and my son in law David Smith Executors of this my last will and Testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills or Testaments by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed my Seal this eighteenth day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Signed, Sealed published and declared
as and for the last will and Testament John Hacker (seal)
of the above named John Hacker
in presence of us
Edmund Hacker.
John W. Hacker

Superior Court of Law of Lewis County spring Term 1824.

This last will and Testament of John Hacker decd was presented in open court proven by the oath of John W. Hacker a subscribing witness thereto. And at the Spring Term of 1825 of the said Court the said will was further proved by the oath of Edmund Hacker another subscribing witness thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste

G.D. Camden

Clk

Note: John Hacker signed his name.

SASE

A good genealogist includes a stamped self-addressed envelope when he/she expects an answer from those with whom they are corresponding.

A courteous genealogist includes a stamped self-addressed envelope when he/she expects an answer from those with whom they are corresponding.

A thoughtful genealogist includes a stamped self-addressed envelope when he/she expects an answer from those with whom they are corresponding.

And, that includes correspondence to individuals, courthouses, organizations and HCPD.

22	Sale bill continued	
1 Iron wedge	Thos. S. Hacker	87 1/2
1 Drawing Knife	George Rains	40
1 Spike Gimble	John Hardman	25
1 Brass candle Stick	John Helmick	1 51
1 " " " " " "	William Hacker	87 1/2
9 Harrow Tush	John Hardman	3 25
1 Quaint Tankard	William Hacker	1 25
1 Book	William Rains	87 1/2
1 " " " " " "	Jacob Cozad	12 1/2
1 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	42
1 " " " " " "	" " " " " "	33 1/2
1 " " " " " "	Alexander H. Smith	25
1 Bible	William Hacker	75
1 " " " " " "	Thos. S. Hacker	55
1 Song Book	Isaac Means	64
1 Hymn Book	Henry Hardman	30
1 Small Book	Jacob Cozad	4
1 " " " " " "	William Rains	64
1 Drawing Knife	John Tracy	1 28
1 Flat Pickle	Isaac Means	1 00
1 Shoo-makes hammer	Henry Hardman	50
1 Churn	Jacob Cozad	64
1 Trench	" " " " " "	28 1/2
1 Tea Kettle	" " " " " "	2 66 1/2
1 Coffey pot	David Smith	5
1 Coffey Coffey pot	Jacob Cozad	1 07
1 Flagg	William Hacker	4 62 1/2
1 Quaint	Jonathan Hacker	32
1 Cutting Knife	John Bennett	1 27
6 Spoons	William Hacker	75
1 Large Dish	Henry Hardman	3 00
2 Silver Tea Spoons	George Shalby	50
1 Shimmer	John Tracy	61
1 Silver Basin	Alexander H. Smith	1 80
1 " " " " " "	Henry Hardman	1 90
1 Salt Stand	Thos. S. Hacker	20
1 Small Dish	Alexander H. Smith	1 51
1 Shup	" " " " " "	1 55
6 Silver plates	John Helmick	6 01
1 Wooden Coal	Alexander W. Hacker	14
1 " " " " " "	John Tracy	12 1/2

Sale bill continued

1 Hives and 3 forks
 1 Pair of Candle Snuffers
 1 Broom Basket
 1 Antaring grater
 1 Tin Cullender
 4 Tea cups and Saucers
 1 Delph. Dish and plates
 1 Water pitcher
 1 Jug
 1 Paper mill
 3 Tin cups
 1 Cream pitcher
 1 Butter Ladle
 1 Glass Harmonica
 1 Lantern
 1 Hager and Case
 1 Hoe
 1 Trowel
 1 Pair of fire dogs
 1 Pair of fire tongs
 1 Iron Shovel
 1 Log Chain
 1 Pair of Hinges
 1 Pair of Shears
 1 Axe
 1 Long Hoe
 1st Lot of Old Iron
 2nd " " "
 1st Corn Cutter
 1 " " "
 1 Corn Cutter
 1 Hand Saw
 1 Sythe and Knib
 1 Iron bolt Drums
 3rd Lot of old Iron
 1 Holen pin
 2 Locks
 1 Game Stick
 1 Old Lickles
 1 Pair Bandle etc

Abraham Wolf
 John Tracy

Alexander W Hacker
 Jacob Cozad
 William Hacker
 David Smith

Henry R Bonnett
 John Tracy
 David Smith

Isaac Means
 John Tracy
 Jonathan Hacker
 William Hacker
 George Rains

Henry Hardman
 John Tracy

Isaac Means
 Henry Hardman
 Alexander W Hacker
 Jacob Cozad
 J. S. Hacker
 Jonathan Hacker
 William Hacker

George Rains
 Alexander W Hacker
 Henry R Bonnett
 Jonathan Hacker

George Stratig
 David Smith
 Stephen Dobson

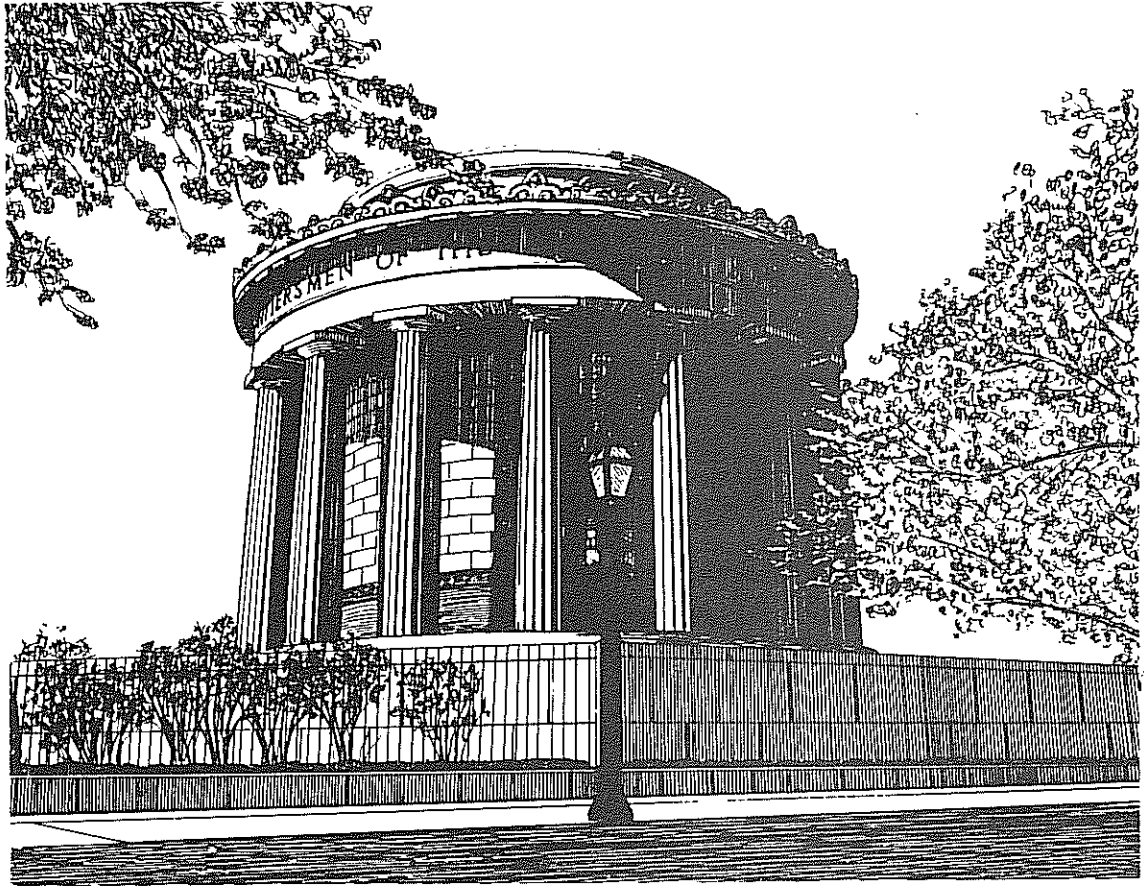
Alexander W Hacker
 Robert Means
 George Stratig
 David Smith

Alexander W Hacker
 John Tracy

67
 40
 25
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 30
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 22
 16
 3 15
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 25
 39
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 78
 12
 12
 14
 75
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 50
 10
 21
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 37
 25

Sale Bill Continued		
1 Fire poker	William Hacker	15
1 Powder horn	Thos. S. Hacker	1
1 Claw Chest	Jonathan Hacker	4 12 1/2
1 Metal Saw	George Rains	" 12 1/2
1 Pair Steel yards	John Helmsick	2 64
1 Looking Glass	Alexander W. Hacker	2 51
5 Chair	William Hacker	2 00
1 Cross cut Saw	Jonathan Hacker	5 50
1 Table	Alexander W. Hacker	2 50
1 Bed and pillows	Jonathan Hacker	10
1 Bed quilt	William Hacker	1 00
1 " " "	George Rains	" 52
1 Blanket	William Hacker	" 62 1/2
1 Pot trundle	Thos. S. Hacker	2 00
1 Brass Cook	Abraham Hindzmon	" 53
1 Pair of Nippers	John Hardman	" 25
1 Gold ring	David Smith	1 56
1 " " "	Thos. S. Hacker	1 62
1 " " "	George Straley	1 20
1 Wooden Bucket	John Tracy	" 51
1 Pair of Hinges	Jacob Cozad	" 26
1 Saw an 4 Pigs	William Hacker	1 75
1 Sheep	William Hacker	2 75
1 " " "	David Smith	2 26
1 Sorrel Mair	Robert Means	20 12 1/2
1 Black Colt	John Tracy	8 25
1 Cow	Henry Hartman	11 37 1/2
1 Head Cow	George Rains	8 00
1 Huffer	John Hardman	5 00
1 Pair handmill stones &c	William Hacker	2 01
1 Grind Stone	Robert Rains	" 64
1 Brass Head	George Rains	1 00
1 Egg	Alexander W. Hacker	" 25
1 Old Trace Chain	Thos. S. Hacker	" 50
1 Hundred Nails	William Hacker	1 25
1 Vinegar Court	Peter Waggoner	" 25
		\$305 54 1/2

The George Rogers Clark Memorial



In the mid 1920s, during the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution, interest in commemorating the great accomplishments of George Rogers Clark grew in Vincennes, Knox County, and the State of Indiana. At that time the site of Fort Sackville, captured by Clark, was covered by a warehouse, grain elevator, feed mill, and boarding houses.

As the commemorative proposals gained momentum, Congress created the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission to construct an impressive memorial that would be in keeping with the contributions of Clark and the American frontiersmen. The magnificent plans of Frederick Hiron won a national architectural competition, and construction of the memorial began in 1931.

The stately and imposing structure was completed in 1933. Built in the classic Greek style, the building is encircled by sixteen massive pillars. The exterior of the memorial is granite, the interior limestone and marble. Seven large murals in the interior were painted by artist Ezra Winter and depict important facets of Clark's campaign and its far-reaching results. A bronze statue of this military hero of the frontier, sculpted by Hermon A. MacNeil, stands in the center of the rotunda.

Soon after work on the memorial started, development of the extensive walks and grounds commenced. The approach to the Indiana side of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, which was being constructed at that time, was incorporated into the formal landscaping. Statues of Francis Vigo and Father Pierre Gibault, both of whom had played an important role in the Clark campaign, were also placed on the grounds.

The Clark Memorial was dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 14, 1936, in a ceremony attended by thousands. During the following years, the site was administered by the State of Indiana until designated a unit of the National Park System, as the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, in 1966.

This publication was produced in cooperation with Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

Text by Bob Holden — Drawings by Richard Day.

Fort Sackville

Fort Sackville, captured from the British during the American Revolution by George Rogers Clark and his small force of frontiersmen, was located on the present-day grounds of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. Begun in 1777 and named after a British government official, it was one of several forts built by the French, British, and Americans from 1732 to 1813 in the important frontier settlement of Vincennes.

In the opening years of the Revolution, the British dominated a large portion of the Trans-Appalachian frontier from their posts north of the Ohio River by sending Indian war parties against American settlers, including those in Kentucky. In an attempt to end these attacks on the Kentucky settlements, in the summer of 1778, Clark captured the British posts of Kaskaskia and Cahokia near the Mississippi River in the Illinois country, as well as gained control of Vincennes on the Wabash River. Although nominally under British rule after the treaty ending the French and Indian War, these posts were populated by French settlers that had no great affection for the British. As a result, the French on this portion of the Trans-Appalachian frontier quickly transferred their allegiance to the Americans. At the same time, however, the French at Detroit and other northern posts maintained their outward support of the British.

In December 1778, British Lieutenant-Governor Henry Hamilton came down from Detroit with a mixed force of English soldiers, French volunteers and militia, and Indian warriors to re-take Fort Sackville. Faced with this formidable array, the French settlers of Vincennes returned to their British allegiance.

At this point, Hamilton made a fateful decision by postponing his intended invasion of the Illinois country. Allowing most of his force to return to their homes for the winter, Hamilton planned to regather his army to defeat Clark in the spring; he then intended to join with tribes from south of the Ohio River to drive all American settlers from the Trans-Appalachian frontier.

Most of our information regarding Fort Sackville comes from a plan drawn by British Lieutenant Henry DuVernet at this time and from the description of subsequent changes made by Hamilton, who added a powder magazine, well, guardhouse, two barracks and two blockhouses to the existing eleven foot high palisaded walls and headquarters building. Measuring about 200 feet long, Fort Sackville did not form a perfect rectangle; each of the four sides was of a different length.

Determined to capture Hamilton, Clark and his force of approximately 170 American and French frontiersmen arrived in Vincennes after nightfall on February 23, 1779, following an epic 18 day trek from Kaskaskia through the freezing waters of the flooded Illinois country. At times in icy water up to their shoulders, it was Clark's determined leadership that brought them through this incredible mid-winter journey. The French citizens, eager to again renounce the British, greeted Clark's men warmly, providing food and dry gunpowder. Surrounding the fort, Clark successfully gave the impression of having a much larger

army. Hamilton's garrison now consisted of approximately 40 British soldiers and a similar number of French volunteers and militia from Detroit and Vincennes. These latter troops were not enthusiastic when they realized that the French inhabitants of the town once again had gone over to the Americans.

To further unnerve the garrison, Clark ordered tunneling operations to begin from behind the riverbank a short distance from the fort; such tunnels were used to plant explosive charges under fort walls or powder magazines. At the same time, barricades were thrown up and entrenchments dug to provide additional cover.

Contemplating his predicament with increasing foreboding, Hamilton became resigned to surrendering and decided to request a meeting with Clark. After a lengthy and heated discussion at the nearby church, they returned to their respective posts, having failed to agree on what terms of capitulation would be acceptable. Hamilton was trying to hold out for liberal conditions; Clark was insisting on unconditional surrender.

At about this time, an event occurred which caused the British to realize more fully what might be their fate if the Americans were forced to storm the fort. An Indian raiding party that had been sent out by Hamilton to attack American settlers on the Ohio River came back to Vincennes during a lull in the firing and saw the British flag flying usual from the fort. The unsuspecting warriors, gleefully yelling and firing their weapons in the air, realized their mistake too late. Several Indians were killed or wounded by the frontiersmen.

In retaliation for Indian raids that had killed large numbers of men, women and children on the frontier, Clark ordered four of the captured warriors to be tomahawked in full view of the fort. The executions also were intended to heighten the psychological pressure on the British, while illustrating to Indian observers that the redcoats could no longer protect those tribes that made war on the Americans.

Following this grim scene, a second meeting between Hamilton and Clark took place. Shortly afterwards, the lieutenant-governor reluctantly agreed to Clark's final terms, which in effect were just short of unconditional surrender. At 10 o'clock on the morning of February 25, 1779, Hamilton led his troops out of the fort to lay down their arms.

Although unable to achieve his ultimate objective of capturing Detroit, Clark successfully countered British and Indian moves during the remainder of the conflict, preventing them from achieving their goal of driving the Americans from the Trans-Appalachian frontier. Largely as a result of Clark's military activities and the skills of American peace negotiators, the British ceded to the United States a vast area of land west of the Appalachians, including the present-day states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern portion of Minnesota.

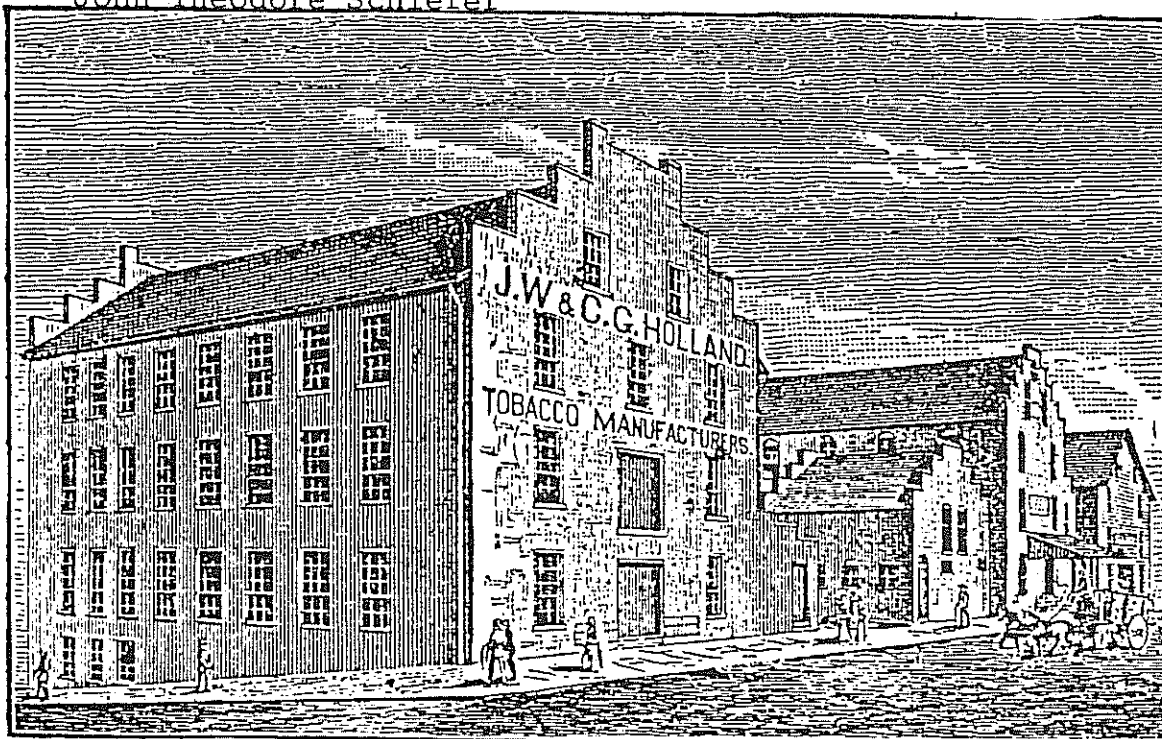
THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF
JOHN THEODORE SCHIEFER
(1830-1864)
LEWIS COUNTY HERO - CIVIL WAR TRAGEDY
by
William Foster Hayes III

PART XII
(CONTINUED)

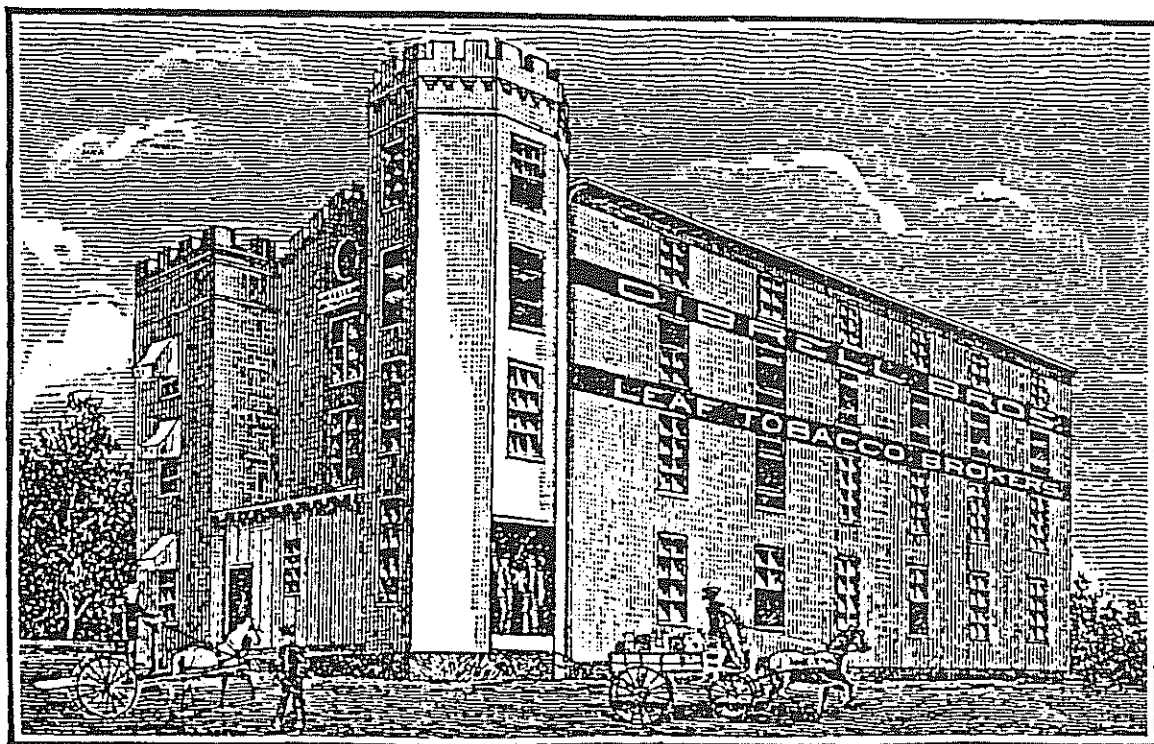
July 28, 1864 (approximate). John Theodore Schiefer and 70 other Union soldiers arrived, in their miasmic cattle-car, at Danville, Pittsylvania Co, VA, to be imprisoned in the Confederate Military Prison. The soldiers, weak from ruinous exhaustion and inactivity, coupled with near starvation, felt that prison couldn't possibly be worse than their 10-day train incarceration/transportation. But, of course, they were wrong.

The Military Prison at Danville, under the command of General John H. Winder and supervised by Major Mason Morfit (Nov 1863-Oct 1864) and Colonel Robert C. Smith (Oct 1864-Apr 1865), was only used during the last 17 months of the War. The six prison buildings (each appr. 40' X 100') were all former tobacco warehouses -- one for officers, 5 for enlisted men. The buildings were three stories tall, lit and freshened by a few small windows, the floor boards not quite tongue-and-grooved so that a little air might circulate when tobacco had been stored there in pre-prison times. During the first few months of use, several tunnels had been dug in attempts to escape. To prevent this from recurring, the prisoners (over 4,500 at that time) were all crowded up onto the 2nd and 3rd floors. There were perhaps 350 officers in the one barracks (175 to a floor), and more than twice that many packed into the enlisted men's quarters. Stripped of all furnishings, there were no lamps, no chairs, no beds, no benches, no room. Just fetid, impure air, rats and bugs.

John Theodore Schiefer



From Pollock, ILLUSTRATED SKETCH BOOK OF DANVILLE

Prison Buildings at Spring and Union Streets

From Pollock, ILLUSTRATED SKETCH BOOK OF DANVILLE

Prison Building at Lynn and Loyal Streets

John Theodore Schiefer

There were so many prisoners that the men lay down at night -- spoon fashion -- tight next to the men on either side. They went to sleep "spoon right" until someone should shout, "Spoon left!" Then everyone would change position at the same time.

Many prisoners died every night. The first thing to do every morning was disrobe and pull off as many lice and fleas as could be found. The second thing was to drag the corpses to the stairs and take them down to the first floor.

There were no lights at night, so the rats and body vermin had a field day. Most men rested, gritting their teeth to bear the painful aggravation of the bites, but rarely slept. Everyone was starving. The rations were: one piece of cornbread per person per day, plus once a week a tincupful of (extremely weak) black bean soup.

From In and Out of Rebel Prisons (pp. 218-9) by Lieut. Alonzo Cooper (he was in the officer's barrack):

"For fresh meat (every 4 weeks), we were supplied with the heads and lungs of beeves. Our only rations during this time being a piece of cornbread, or johnny-cake, 3 inches wide, and two inches thick, for 24 hours.

"This would not more than half satisfy an ordinary man for his breakfast. It was just enough to keep us constantly hungry.

"Danville was at this time the depot of supplies for Lee's Army at Richmond, and contained a large amount of artillery and ammunition; besides having storehouses, well stocked with captured hardtack. We were therefore actually dying of starvation in the midst of plenty. In going daily from the prison to the river for water, we passed a building 20' X 40', two stories tall, that was packed from bottom to top with captured U. S. hardtack and others filled with bacon and other provisions."

During the summer time, the desirable place to sleep at night (and to stand in the daytime) was near the windows, for the stench of the unwashed, sweating bodies was very ripe and the lack of air in the center of the rooms was suffocating.

The latrine was a small temporary affair in the yard outside the heavy oaken front door. Six men at a time were allowed to go down the stairs together, out the door

John Theodore Schiefer

and into the latrine, and when all six had returned to the upper floor together then another group of six could make the same trip. The guards were trigger-happy 16-year-olds or army rejects, in other words they were "non-military;" their standing order was, "If a prisoner comes within 6 feet of you, shoot him." Sentries paced up and down, outside the front door, night and day; also two sentries were stationed indoors on the ground floor.

Water parties (of 20 men at a time) with buckets were sent morning and night down to the river's edge. The Dan River was muddy, scarcely fit to drink. The prisoners were so weak and emaciated -- even the strongest of the lot -- that it took two of them to carry half a bucket of water the 200 yards from the river back to their prison and up the steep steps.

The conditions were as unhealthful as can be imagined. Dysentery swept through the barracks uncontrollably, and the victims had no vitality to fight it off. Dysentery made the latrine routine unbearable; men returning from the latrine with one group would immediately get in line to return several times each day. Their tattered uniforms, as well as their bodies, were caked with dried feces.

Again from In and Out of Rebel Prisons (pp. 258-60) by Lieut. Alonzo Cooper:

"This jail yard itself was filthy to a fearful degree, and was enough to create an epidemic. An old privy occupied the southwest corner of the ground, the vault of which overflowed into the yard and emitted an effluvium that would be certain to create disease, even in an otherwise healthy locality.

"I have no doubt that the germs of disease were planted there that afterwards cropped out in some form.

"The ground of the jailyard was a sandy loam, and the yard having been occupied by prisoners for a long time, was actually alive with vermin, with which we were soon supplied."

There was no mail delivery for the enlisted men. The officers occasionally were allowed to communicate outside the prison -- for a price (buttons, shoes, a toothbrush, etc.). No newspapers. News only arrived when new prisoners ("New fish") were brought in. Slowly the news trickled in

John Theodore Schiefer

of the Battle of Kernstown (Jul 23-4), of when Sherman entered Atlanta (Sep 2), the Battle of Opequon Creek (Southern name Winchester) (Sep 19), the Battle of Cedar Creek (Oct 19) where the 15th WV lost many men, of Lincoln's re-election (Nov 8) and Sherman's "March to the Sea" (Nov-Dec).

Spirits among the men, even after hearing good news, ebbed to a very low level. A few men gambled or played chess on the floorboards with handcrafted pieces of wood or pebbles, men told stories to pass the time, occasionally a clergyman (The Rev. Charles K. Hall, pastor of the Methodist Church on Wilson Street, or The Rev. George Washington Dame, rector of the Episcopal Church) would come in and preach to them, many nights the stronger ones would sing patriotic hymns and the sad and lonely songs that reflected their psychological state.

"America"

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

"The Red, White and Blue"

"The Sword of Bunker Hill"

"Marching Through Georgia"

"Mother, Will You Miss Me?"

"Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground"

"Weeping Sad and Lonely"

"Lorena"

"Home, Sweet Home"

Herewith an excerpt from "Houses of Horror -- Danville's Civil War Prisons" by Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., pub. 1961 in The Virginia Magazine (pp. 330-2):

"Four of these buildings were located at the corner of Spring and Union Streets; three of them were the factories of J. W. and C. G. Holland. Prison No. 1, the largest of the brick buildings, was on the northern side of Union Street just north of Main Street. Behind it, near the river, was a wooden hut used as a cook house for the four prisons. Adjoining Prison No. 1 was a wooden factory known as Prison No. 2. Although prison headquarters were located on the ground floor of the building, Federals confined there insisted it was the worst of the lot since the sun rarely shone in it. A few feet further to the west stood Prison No. 3, a brick factory converted into the officers' prison. Across the street, facing Prison No. 2 and at the intersection of Spring and Union, was the brick edifice known as Prison No. 4. The oldest of the brick factories

John Theodore Schiefer

was Prison No. 5, located (and still standing) at Floyd and High Streets. Almost in the center of the city, at the southwest corner of Lynn and Loyal Streets, stood Prison No. 6, a brick, turreted structure as ominous in appearance as the Bastille. It was initially used to house Negro prisoners.

"Conditions were intolerable when the first shipment of Federals arrived; they became increasingly worse as the months passed. Around 650 men were crammed into the two upper floors of each factory. At the outset one group petitioned the prison commandment to grant them a hoe in order to scrape the two-inch crust of dirt from the floors. The request was denied on the ground that the implement might be used as a weapon in an escape plot, and the men were forced to endure a filth that became a breeding paradise for rats and vermin. On each floor the prisoners slept in rows of four, two rows with their heads to the walls and the other two with their heads to the center of the building. The former proved the more preferred places, since they were close to the boarded windows through whose cracks came some air to lessen the stench of unbathed bodies and uncovered waste.

"Potbellied stoves were eventually placed at one end of each floor, but they afforded small comfort to the men. The small coal ration was poor in quality and difficult to keep ignited. Moreover, around every stove clustered groups of men -- called "Stove Brigades" -- who bartered and fought for position and sapped up what little warmth the iron heaters emitted. Some prisoners tried building fires atop pieces of scrap iron laid on the floors, but the smoke of inferior coal and wet wood burned eyes and parched throats already irritated by stagnant drinking water and lack of adequate food. On New Year's Day 1864, the temperature hovered at 4° above zero, and many of the prisoners remembered walking and stumbling about their crowded floor for two days and nights to keep from freezing to death.

"The cold, hunger, and crowded conditions brought severe misery to the prisoners, but there was yet another element whose evil presence added to the horrors of Danville's prisons: fleas, lice and other parasites. 'The beasts crawled over the ground from body to body,' Major George H. Putnam of the 176th NY Inf recalled, 'and their attacks seemed to become more aggravating as the men became more emaciated. By daylight, they could be picked off and the first occupation of the morning was usually to free oneself

John Theodore Schiefer

from their immediate presence, but in the darkness there was nothing to be done but to suffer with patience.' Of this struggle for survival with vermin, Colonel Henry Sprague of the 13th CT Inf wrote: 'We called it Skirmishing; it was rather a pitched battle. The humblest soldier and the brevet major-general must daily strip and fight. Ludicrous, were it not so abominable, was this mortifying necessity. No account of prison life in Danville would be complete without it.'

"Cleanliness in the prisons was impossible. 30 Men at a time were permitted to go outside each building to makeshift troughs and rinse themselves quickly with muddy river water while guards prodded them along with bayonets. The bins might once have been filled with clean water, Pvt. Alfred Roe of the 9th NY Heavy Artil stated bitterly, 'But this must have been before our day. I early convinced myself that I was cleaner by keeping my hands out of its contents than I was by using them.'"

And another quote from Dr. Robertson (pp. 335-6):

"For short periods during the day the prisoners were permitted to congregate in the improvised courtyards. But even this afforded no relief, for their filth attracted hordes of flies who could be seen swarming around the face, arms, and legs of every man. By late summer Scurvy, combined with chronic diarrhea, had become the new and uncontrollable killer and was much more feared by the prisoners than the smallpox epidemic earlier that year."

Again from Dr. Robertson's graphic depiction of life in Danville Prison (pp. 340-1):

"By late 1864 Danville's prisons were officially declared to be 'filled to utmost capacity,' which meant that over 4,500 men were quartered on the upper floors of the 6 buildings. Life inside the houses of horror had become painfully routine. Morning came early to those long familiar with nights of unrest. The men arose at dawn, chatted and prayed for release, and repeated the rationalization that they were one day closer to release. Then began the inevitable and eccentric display of human contortions as men slapped themselves and ran arms frantically up sleeves and down into shoes searching for lice and fleas. The resultant cracking sounds as thumbnails or fingers pinched almost undetectable objects tolled the deaths of a few of the parasites. However, as one soldier stated,

John Theodore Schiefer

'The carelessness of some makes the careful suffer, and to be entirely free from them is impossible.'

"After rollcall, which consisted of little more than falling into loose lines and being counted, the men crouched in their spaces and fought hunger pangs until the bread-bringers entered the floors with their usual fare. Food was dumped on the dirty floors for division. After the cooks had left, the men fought over crumbs 'like starving dogs' until weakness from hunger or lack of further morsels brought an end to the contests. For the remainder of the day the prisoners occupied the time with whatever pastimes they could devise. A deck of cards in Prison No. 1 was used for poker so many times that the cards became oval in shape. One prisoner carved a set of chessmen from bits of wood he was able to gather; others whittled ornaments from discarded bones. A Frenchman conducted a thriving tattooing business until he was observed eating the vermin he gathered from his body and blanket. By and large, the men talked, tried to sleep or stared aimlessly into space, hoping that either release or death would remove them from their plight. At sundown, after a second issuance of something to pass for food, the men settled down to another night of misery. Vermin and rats used the blackness to forage, and in the darkness groups of 'raiders' would steal among their fellow-prisoners and seize anything known to be of value. To those bothered by loud choruses of snores, sleep was impossible. All to which the prisoners could cling was hope -- hope that daylight would come quickly and that the morrow would bring some release from the torment.

"But conditions grew worse. The winter of 1864-5 was so severe that the Dan River froze over solidly. Colonel Smith permitted 20 men at a time to run around the first floors in an effort to combat the sleepiness of freezing death. By this time most of the prisoners were one step removed from nakedness. Some possessed a piece of tattered blanket for a shawl, although Major Putnam calculated that among the 350 men who occupied the 2nd floor of Prison No. 3, no more than 70 had even a scrap of blanket. Those few men who owned pieces of shoes had to guard them literally with their lives. Men died in droves that winter from starvation and exposure. Of 106 members of the 9th NY Heavy Artil imprisoned in Danville in July 1864, only 27 remained by late January 1865."

John Theodore Schiefer

So this was the situation that John Theodore Schiefer walked into late in July, 1864, joining that "mob of ragged, shoeless, hatless, unshaven, long-haired men, looking more like escaped lunatics than soldiers of the army." He had not eaten well for three or four months, had lived with little or no sleep for several weeks, had neither shoes nor blanket, his uniform was dirty and tattered. He was in very poor condition to face the rigors of such a harsh detention. Newcomers were always given the least desirable sleeping positions on the floor, so we can safely assume John Theodore ended up smack-dab in the middle of the barracks room.

The intense heat finally let up during the last three weeks of August. September was pleasantly cool and sunny. The first two weeks of October the weather was perfect. A dense fog rolled in on the 18th of October, 1864, eliminating sunshine, warmth and the last vestige of summertime.

From October 18th on, the middle of the prison floor became more desirable than the window positions. Since the windows needed to be open permanently to allow fresh air in, the men by the windows shivered with no covering. Fights ensued over the new favorite territories, the biggest and least weak fighters claiming right by might.

There were also fights over food. Some men tried breaking their cornbread rations up into pieces to eat at various times during the day, but other men could not stand the sight of uneaten food. Their hunger pangs drove them to violence. It became more prudent to eat the whole piece quickly whenever it was doled out.

Typhoid and pneumonia joined the enemy. Along with dysentery they began to take the prisoners quickly. The men from rural areas had really never before been exposed to disease, had built up no immunity. Poor sanitary conditions, cold inclement weather, unsafe water and continuous direct contact with afflicted soldiers, all created a fertile breeding ground for bacteria. Coupled with the prisoners' susceptibility to the deadly viruses, the illness rate rose sharply. The death rate was appalling. I gather the largest factor in the mortality was the bad physical condition in which the men were at the time of their capture. Disease comes easily to men who have been over-fatigued and underfed.

John Theodore Schiefer

November was rainy and cold. The old tobacco warehouse prisons became unbearably cold. Men now crowded close to the large Peckham coal-stoves whenever they were given enough coal to produce heat. Again fights broke out. The Dan River was frozen so solid that people could easily cross from one side to the other. The men on water detail returned to the barracks shivering, with frost on their whiskers.

In October, John Theodore Schiefer came down with chronic diarrhea/dysentery. For a while he fought the battle of the latrine, but when he became too weak to climb back upstairs on his own he was transferred to the prison hospital, about a mile southwest of town. The Dan River runs a northeast course at Danville; the hospital (constructed of undressed pine lumber) was 3/4 mile to the south of it. There were three wards in the hospital, each capable of accommodating 50 patients. In Ward 1 was a large receptacle for all clothing that had been washed. The clothing had belonged to patients who died; it was kept for the benefit of those who might be insufficiently clothed.

The situation was hopeless. John Theodore became dehydrated, nauseated, could keep no food down, despite being nearly starved. He grew steadily weaker, then bloated. And on Christmas Day, which was a Sunday, December 25th, 1864, he succumbed. His death certificate pronounced him dead of "Chronic diarrhea anasarca." My dictionary says that anasarca is "a dropsy of considerable extent in the subcutaneous connective tissue; generalized edema." My dictionary further says that dropsy is "an abnormal accumulation of watery fluid in certain tissues or cavities of the body; edema."

John Theodore Schiefer was one of over 65,000 Union soldiers who died in the Confederate Military Prisons. Further note: Of Danville's 7,000 prisoners, fewer than 3,000 survived.

I will use a comment from a former Danville inmate to close this section. Lieut. Alonzo Cooper, in In and Out of Rebel Prisons (p. VII):

"Prison life, at best, to one who has been educated beneath the flag of freedom, is a trial hard to be endured; but when accompanied with indignities, insults and tortures, such as were inflicted upon the occupants of those prison hells of the South, it becomes unbearable."

* * *

END OF PART XII (TO BE CONTINUED)

INDIAN ATTACK TAKES SETTLERS BY SURPRISE

by Louise Zimmer
621 Cisler Drive
Marietta, OH 45750

Note: This story appeared in the "Marietta Times" and was sent to me by Lolita Guthrie. I contacted Ms Zimmer who is on the staff of the Washington County Public Library for permission to publish. Not only did I receive the permission, but HCPD received a membership from the library. Thanks, Louise.

Somehow, if terrible things are going to happen, we tend to expect the worst on dark, stormy nights when the wind is howling and the windows are rattling, or maybe on gloomy, fog-bound days. But October, with its clear, crisp air and breath-taking color, just doesn't seem a likely setting for acts of violence and ugliness.

In October of 1791 there was a party of men passing through the colorful autumn woods on their way downriver to Marietta from Clarksburg, Virginia. These men were no strangers to either violence or ugliness - their lives were a series of unexpected, potentially dangerous events and situations. There were seven of them, led by old Nicholas Carpenter, a Clarksburg gunsmith and frontiersman. They were going to the Marietta settlement with a herd of cattle purchased in Clarksburg a few days earlier. When Mr. Carpenter wasn't busy with guns, he'd developed a bit of a side-line as cattle-drover (he was also a former sheriff of Harrison County). He welcomed the extra income and change of scenery, and the settlers at Marietta and Harmar welcomed the beef. With him on this trip was the well-known scout and ranger, Jesse Hughes; Carpenter's own 10-year-old son, and four others: George Leggitt, John Paul and two men known only as Ellis and Barnes.

It had been a good trip. The cattle were in good shape, and the purchase had been made at what Nicholas considered a bargain price. The weather couldn't have been better. The air was clear and cool, and the forest around them seemed to blaze with that special combination of autumn color and sunlight. The nights were illuminated with the great white globe of the harvest moon, and the only sounds were the restful sounds of forest creatures and night insects going about their usual business. There had been absolutely no sign of Indians - not even a suspicious sound or hint of impending trouble. Maybe that's why they were a little careless that last night on the trail. The autumn woods lulled them. They were within just a few hours of

journey's end and tired after a long day of traveling - herding cattle along narrow wilderness trails was hard and tedious business. They ate a hearty supper, posted no sentry, and everyone prepared for nothing more than a good night's sleep.

No sixth sense warned them that the famous Shawnee warrior Tecumseh had been on their trail for the last 12 hours. No survival instinct awakened those snugly wrapped sleepers as the war party surrounded their camp.

At dawn they woke, totally unaware that their lives now could be measured in minutes. Nicholas Carpenter was a devout man. It was his custom to call his men to a brief worship service at the start of every day. He had no Bible, but carried an old hymn-book. As the others drew close to the fire, dressing, preparing food, Nicholas began to read. Morning mists rose about them, somewhere a crow called, there were sounds of chirping as forest birds were warmed by the early morning sun. Jesse Hughes sat on a log, lacing his long leather leggings. The little Carpenter boy sat beside him, his blanket still pulled snugly around him, as he leaned toward the fire, where Ellis was about to add another stick of wood. Barnes was in the process of strapping on his hunting knife. . . their guns rested against a nearby tree. . .

It was a moment frozen forever in Jesse Hughes' memory. In the next split second, the Indians were in their midst. There was total bedlam - shouting, gunfire. Barnes was the only one with any kind of weapon. He raised his knife and four of them were upon him. Jesse Hughes leaped to his feet, grabbed a rifle and ran, his unlaced leggings flopping wildly about his ankles, entangling him at every step. He stopped long enough to tear them loose from his belt, leaving his feet and legs bare to the hips. This delay nearly cost him his life. A tomahawk thrown with speed and deadly accuracy literally parted Jesse's hair, leaving him with a long but shallow scalp wound. With blood covering his face, blurring his vision, with stones, thorns and stubbles slashing at his bare feet and legs, Jesse plunged deep into the forest, running an erratic course to lose the pursuing warriors. It was late afternoon when he arrived at the Marietta settlement with news of the attack. By sundown, two other survivors arrived across the river at Issac Williams' cabin on the Virginia shore. John Paul had escaped, and a young black boy who had been traveling with the Indians had managed to break free while the Indians had been occupied with the Carpenter party.

Jesse Hughes returned to the campsite, with several

men from the forts at Harmar and Marietta. They found no other survivors. Barnes, his knife still clutched in his hand, had "obviously fought long and hard.," Leggitt's body was found almost two miles from camp, where he had been overtaken and tomahawked. The child was dead, too. Only Carpenter himself had not been scalped. His body was almost unmarked, wrapped carefully in a blanket. This special gesture puzzled the rangers. Not until some time later did they learn that one of the Indians had recognized the gunsmith as one who'd once repaired a gun for him - without charge.

There are numerous accouts of the attack on the Carpenter party and the exact location isn't always agreed upon. The account related here says it took place up toward Newport, probably somewhere in the Reno area.

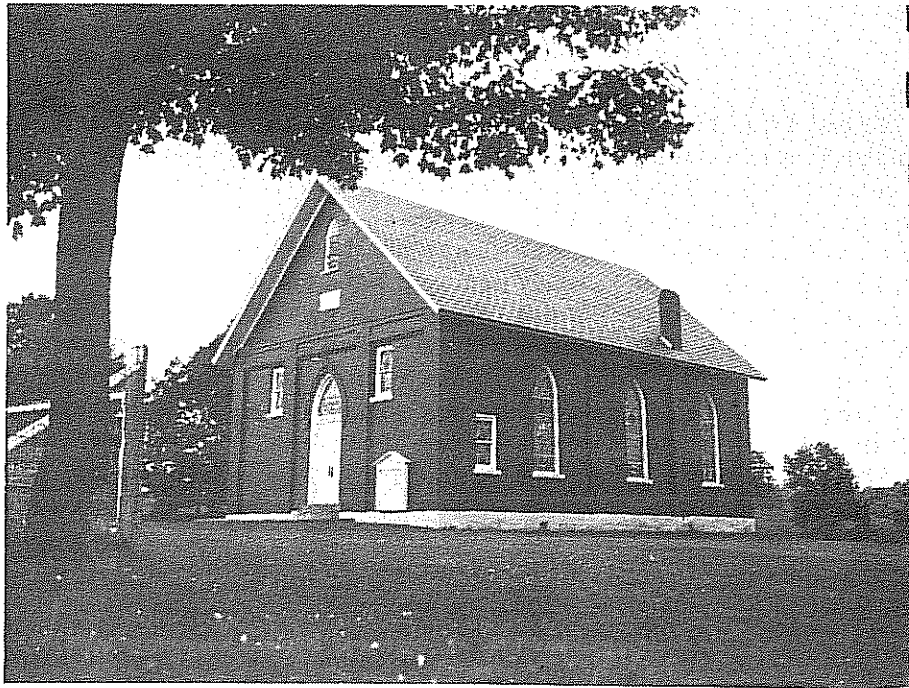
Wherever it happened, it reminds us that there was a time when our bright October woods echoed with sounds of men fighting for their lives, and the eyes of Tecumseh and his warriors watched from the shadows cast by the harvest moon.

EARLY MINISTERS OF UPSHUR COUNTY

Sometimes the only clue to an early family's religion or even where they might have lived is in the names of ministers who performed the family marriages. The following ministers and there churches are recorded in Cutright's History of Upshur County as being within the present confines of that county.

U.B.I.C. Church: John P. White, S. J. Graham, Enoch Harper, Asa Reese, Mannie Reese, Perry Strader, Seymour Miller, E. L. Reese, F. T. Foster, William O. Harper, Amos Hooker, John Rexroad, J. L. Hensley, and Lee Westfall.

Methodist Episcoal Ministers: John Reger, Watson Westfall, B. B. Brooks, Daniel Westfall, George Westfall (s/o Watson Westfall), J. N. Westfall, Ernest Westfall, Olivere Westfall, Samuel Westfall, Elias Bennett, D.H.K. Dix, Isaac P. Teter, Alpheus Reger, Abraham Crislip, Asberry Mick, M.S. Mick, Asberry Rohrbough, Hanson Reger, Frank Marple, O. U. Marple, I.L. Marple, J.S.W. Dean, William Young, B. P. Gould, Stillman Young, S. Marple, Clark Rexroad, Jacob Waugh, J. R. Williamson, and Daniel Cool.



BROAD RUN BAPTIST CHURCH

The Broad Run Baptist Church had its beginning on February 5, 1804, when Elder John Carney, an itinerant Baptist preacher, from the Buckhannon valley, was largely responsible for the interest that was awakened in religion in the Broad Run community. He held meetings in private homes in the Duck Creek and Broad Run communities.

An organization meeting was held in the home of Watters Smith on Duck Creek in Harrison County. The church was given the name of Good Hope. The following were among the charter members: Watters Smith and wife; Job West and wife; Solomon Wires and wife; and Samuel Romine and wife. Watters Smith was probably the first deacon of the church and Job West was the first clerk.

No records of the church have been preserved for the first twelve or thirteen years. In 1816 a Bailey family settled in the vicinity of Broad Run and other families soon followed this family. These families are probably responsible for moving the church from Duck Creek to Broad Run in 1817. The name was changed from Good Hope to Broad Run in honor of the Broad Run Church in Fauquier County, Virginia.

The first church building was made of logs and measured twenty four by thirty three feet and was

erected in 1817. According to P. P. Brown, a later clerk of the church, Jacob Minter, grandfather of Captain Guinn Minter, cut the first chips out of the first log that went into the first church building. The land where the church was erected and a small plot adjoining for a cemetery was donated by John Brown.

This small log building was soon found inadequate for the rapidly growing congregation. It was torn down and the logs were removed to what is now the M. O. Brown farm and there used in a building.

The next building was a frame building and somewhat larger than the log building. P. P. Brown cut the first tree that was used in the construction of the second building. The ceiling of this building was too low for comfort and attractiveness and the windows were very small.

It was not long until the growing congregation desired a more comfortable and a more attractive building in which to worship and therefore a new building was erected. This third building was erected in 1873. It was a very fine structure for its day. It measured forty feet by sixty feet and cost about \$2500. It was built by Silas K. Bailey and his brother, John H. Bailey. The entrance was at the west end of the building. There are some still living (1954) who remember this building.

On Saturday March 17, 1883, the janitor of the church had built a fire in the stoves as usual; and, as some members of the church were approaching the church for service, it was discovered that the church was on fire. The clerk of the church, P. P. Brown, recorded in the church minutes, "There was nothing to do but stand and watch it burn down."

The next day the Sunday services were held in the Broad Run schoolhouse. Until a new building could be erected, most of the services were held in the nearby Dunkard church in Musserville.

At a business meeting of the church on Saturday, May 19, 1883, the church voted to erect a new house for worship to replace the one destroyed by fire. They voted to build a brick building. Deacons J. H. Bailey and J. H. Bassell were named to take subscriptions of those present for funds to erect a new building. The sum of \$733 was subscribed immediately.

The church appointed the following building committee: Isaac Jackson, Nevil Minter and Reverend Joseph A. J. Lightburn.

The following committee was named to solicit funds: F. M. Chalfant, J. H. Bassell, Joseph Gusman, Maude Riffie and George A. Woofter, Pastor.

On July 14, 1883, the building committee submitted a plan for a new building which was accepted, except that the size was changed from thirty-six feet by fifty-eight feet to thirty-six feet by fifty feet. The committee was instructed to let the contract for the furnishing of brick.

On August 18, 1883, the size of the building was again changed to that of thirty-four feet by fifty-two feet and seventeen feet high.

George P. Oliver was employed to make the brick and lay up the walls.

The church voted on August 18, 1883, to have the foundation constructed and to be completed by the next spring.

The Pastor Reverend George A. Woofter was named to receive all funds and Reverend J.A.J. Lightburn to be treasurer of the funds.

On March 15, 1884, the following church trustees were named: Deacon John H. Bailey, Deacon Andrew J. Smith and J. Goodloe Jackson.

The present church building was dedicated on Sunday, September 18, 1887. The dedication sermon was preached by the Reverend Lloyd W. Holden from the First Chronicles, chapter twenty-two and verse nineteen:

"Now set your heart and your soul to seek the Lord your God; arise therefore, and build ye the sanctuary of the Lord God, to bring the ark of the covenant of the Lord, and the holy vessels of God, into the house that is to be built to the name of the Lord."

The sum of \$120.64 was raised for the church debt, but this was not enough to liquidate the indebtedness against the church; therefore, the membership, by vote, assumed the remainder of the indebtedness.

The church was then dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

The total cost of the new brick building was \$2751.20. On October 15, 1887, the church named the following committee to secure funds to free the church of debt: W. L. Hughes, William R. Neely, J. Goodloe Jackson, A. J. Minter, G. C. Tallman, Mrs. Dora Hall, S. R. Jackson, William L. Barbe and John A. Brown.

The only major repair and altering of this church building, since it was erected, occurred in 1926. New windows, seats and furniture were installed. A new floor was laid, Sunday School rooms were built and the interior and exterior were painted. The church has been

kept in good repair during the years. It is now (1954) being completely renovated in preparation for the sesquicentennial meeting.

On August 31, 1904, the annual meeting of the Broad Run Baptist Association was held with the Broad Run Baptist Church. At that time, Mr. Joseph S. Bailey read a Centennial history of the church. Mr. L. G. Lightburn, Mr. J. S. Bailey, and Mr. George W. Neeley were members of the committee that prepared the church history.

In one hundred and fifty years, many interesting events have occurred in the life of this church. We have mentioned only a few of the outstanding events. There are a few more that have importance and interest.

On March 20, 1878, the house of P. P. Brown, the clerk of the church, was destroyed by fire. All the records of the church were destroyed. The complete records of the church that have been preserved date back to April 20, 1878.

The first organ was purchased for the church in 1902 at a cost of \$125. The organ was traded for the present piano in 1925.

The Baptistry and building were constructed in 1908 at a cost of \$431.98. W. L. Hughes, George W. Neeley, and James F. Hall constituted the committee to supervise its construction. Miss Floda Boggs was the first person to be baptized in the new baptistry.

The well on the church property was drilled in 1914.

The church has had half-time preaching since January 1916.

The church was wired for electricity in 1937.

The Saturday afternoon business meetings were discontinued on June 19, 1943. Since that time the business session of the church has been held at the first Sunday evening worship service.

The road leading up to the church was hard surfaced in October 1953.

The Broad Run Cemetery had its beginning before the church was organized. Five parcels of ground or a total of 9.69 acres have been purchased for burial purposes. About four acres are still available for burial lots. Approximate-

mately four hundred twenty five families have purchased lots in the cemetery. It is estimated that there are between twenty five hundred and three thousand persons buried in the cemetery. There is an average of about twenty buried in the cemetery each year. The care of the cemetery costs about \$900 each year. A permanent endowment program was established in 1951 and ninety three persons have purchased endowments for their burial

lots. These purchases and gifts make a total of about \$12,000 in the endowment fund. The office building was erected in 1948 at a cost of \$1151 and a driveway in the cemetery was built in 1953 at a cost of \$520.32.

- End of history that was written in 1954 -

The cemetery is much larger now. The cemetery association has hired a full time man for mowing in the summer and taking care of the digging of the graves. The cemetery is well taken care of and is beautiful around 30th of May.

We have a full time minister now. He lives in our newly constructed parsonage near the church.

We have also built an Educational Wing on the church for Sunday School rooms and a small kitchen.

I hope this information will let you know a little about our church.

Submitted by:

Ms Pauline Beeghley
Route 2, Box 63
Jane Lew, WV 26378

THE HECKERT PIONEERS
OF TROY AND COX'S MILLS
by Kyle Emerson and C.W. Heckert

In early colonial American times, tradition tells us that many Heckerts came to the colonies from Germany, then referred to as the German Nation (or Principalities) of the Holy Roman Empire (including the principalities of the Rhineland-Palatinate-Rhein-Pfalz and Hesse). These German immigrants truly came to know the essence of the pioneering spirit that was to be the key to the settlement and development of their new homeland, including the rigors and hardship of frontier living, complete with the Indian threat on the new and expanding frontier. At first the Heckerts appeared to settle in Pennsylvania, most arriving at the port of Philadelphia at various times prior to the American Revolution: Franz Heckert-1836, Johannes Heckert-1748, and Johannes B. Heckert-1754.

During the War of Independence, many Heckerts entered the American Colonies, attached to units of German (Hessian) forces in America - expeditionary contingents serving in support of the British and allied

with them as auxiliaries. At least eleven Heckerts have been identified among these Hessian forces, including Captain Johannes (Adam ?) Heckert, Johannes Adam Heckert, and Peter Heckert of the Von Huyne Regiment, Johannes Gottlieb (?) Heckert of the Anspach-Bryreuth Regiment, Johannes (?) Heckert of the Artillery of the Hessen-Kassel Forces, and others of enlisted stature as reflected in reliable sources both in America and Germany. David Hecker of the Von Huyne Regiment and Adam Heckert of the Von Dittfurth Regiment also saw service in America in 1776.

Peter Heckert, a German-American from Philadelphia served in the Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolutionary War in the Colonial cause. Heckerts are known to have served on opposing sides in the American Revolution, the Civil War, World War I, and World War II.

The forefather of the Gilmer County Heckerts, Adam Heckert, settled in Aurora (now Preston County) in 1787, after the Revolutionary War, and married Sara Eller (Ehler) also of German-American descent. Later they moved to Sugar Creek (Randolph-Barbour County area) and, around 1810, moved with their family to what is now Troy, Gilmer County.* There Adam built a large water powered mill and, between 1810 and 1820, a two-story brick home overlooking Leading Creek with bricks manufactured by the family. A traditional story tells how Adam found an ideal deposit of clay for brick making on the waters of Spruce Run of Leading Creek, about two miles from the homestead. This clay was hauled to the family-operated kiln where the bricks were made to build the home. This home, along with the Stalnaker brick home at DeKalb, also completed around 1820, was one of the earliest brick structures in Gilmer County.

Adam and Sara (Eller-Ehler) Heckert had nine children. The intermarriage of these children and their children with other prominent pioneer families led to the family history of the Heckerts reading like a "who's who" of Gilmer County. Mary Elizabeth, the eldest of Adam and Sarah's children, married Paulser Bush; Peter q@7';/married Margaret Waggoner**; Henry Eller married Mary Moneypenny; Adam Jr. married Elizabeth Hurst; George married Nancy Cox; and, Sarah married George Washington Knisley.

The grandchildren of Adam and Sarah married into the pioneer families of Cox (settlers of Cox's Mills), Brannon, Stallman, Shinn, Norman (settlers of Normantown), Westfall, Arnold, Fisher, Springston, Bush, Keister, Farnsworth, Varner, Means, Stalnaker, Lewis, Allman, Rinehart, and Davis.

Henry Eller Heckert (1800-1886), the fourth child of Adam and Sarah Eller Heckert, married Mary E. Moneypenny (1804-1887), a daughter of William and Mary Jane Moneypenny, late immigrants from McGuire Bridge, Ireland, thus combining two European heritage groups, their children to be hardy German-Irish pioneers. Henry and Mary established their home at the mouth of Cove Creek, near Troy, where he operated a blacksmith shop.

David Heckert, eldest child of Henry Eller and Mary E. Moneypenny, married a girl of German descent, Sara Ann Keister, whose ancestors settled the town of Brandewine, Pendleton County. Two of David's sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah, married Moses Wilcox and John S. Farnsworth, respectively. The Farnsworth's were prominent pioneers who established a home on Leading Creek between Troy and Linn, and operated a "way-station" on the stage line that began traversing the area in 1847 when the Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike (now State Route 47) was completed. George Heckert married Sarah Ann Moxley; Jane married the Rev. Enoch Harper; William died young at the age of 17; Mary Ellen married Samuel T. Varner; Henry Clay married Sarah Elizabeth Weekley; and, Margaret married (1) Rev. William Diddle and (2) Henry B. Curry.

Continuing in the pioneer tradition, David and Sarah Keister Heckert established their home on Upper Horn Creek in 1853, and hacked their homestead out of the western Virginia frontier only to have their efforts interrupted by the Civil War.

Prior to that tragic war, four children were born to the couple: Wilson Henry (1854-1938), Elizabeth Jane (1857-1881), George Lyda (1858-1891), and Sarah Alice (1860-1911). In the spring of 1862, David enlisted in the Federal Army. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the 165th Militia of West Virginia State Troops on March 17, 1862, and was recommissioned on August 5, 1862, in Captain John Bush's company, with orders to organize a company of scouts from Gilmer County. This duty completed, David was mustered out and returned to his farm on Horn Creek. However, with the war continuing, he again offered his services, and on May 6, 1865, was mustered in as a Sergeant in Captain William T. Wiant's Company and was mustered out at Wheeling on June 10, 1865, two months after Lee's surrender at Appamattox.

During the war another child was born - Mary Etta (1863-1919). Following the conflict, five more children were added to the family: Mattie Blanche (1866-1963), Emily Bird (1868-1919), Margaret Ellen (1870-1897), Naomi Gay (1873-1914), and David Clay (1877-1980).

Wilson Henry, first child of David and Sarah was born September 11, 1854. He married Florence May Frymer (Frymier), daughter of John and Margaret Frymier of Ritchie County on September 13, 1876. They were the parents of 13 children. "Uncle Wilse" died on April 3, 1938, aged 84. He lived most of his life in Auburn, Ritchie County.

Elizabeth Jane (Aunt "Tude") was born August 7, 1857, and died October 14, 1881. She married Stephen Whittlesey Bailey, son of Silas K. and Lucy (Whittlesey) Bailey on October 3, 1879. They had one child, Howard Heckert Bailey.

George Lyda, third child of David and Sarah was born October 18, 1858. He married Mary Jane Hardesty, daughter of James Hardesty. George Lyda died May 7, 1891. They were the parents of two children.

Sarah Alice Heckert was born August 25, 1860 and died December 27, 1911. She married Michael Waggoner Stazel, son of Christopher Stazel. They were the parents of eight children. One son, Ford Dison Stazel, operated a store at Cox's Mills and on West Second Street in Weston for many years.

Mattie Blanche Heckert was born June 17, 1866. On December 22, 1889 she married Alva Burton Bailey (December 7, 1865-February 1, 1957), son of Minter X and Urzilda (West) Bailey of Cox's Mills. They were the parents of five children. They lived out their lives on Klein's Run in Lewis County. Mattie Blanche died August 21, 1963, aged 97 years. Their fourth child, Clay Minter Bailey, was born October 4, 1899. He married Joy Allman (July 31, 1899), daughter of Henry I. and Tensie Faye (Zinn) Allman, on June 10, 1926. The couple lived for many years on Tanner Creek, near Newberne, and are now residing near Burnt House in Ritchie County.

Emily Bird Heckert was born May 11, 1868, and died January 28, 1919. She married on September 10, 1885, Daniel Elias Stutler. They lived at Cox's Mills until 1897 when they moved to Grantsville where Daniel set up a law office and insurance business. They were the parents of nine children. Two of their sons were prominent in the business of writing. Their oldest son, Arling B., was editor of "The Weston Democrat" for many years. Another son, Boyd Blynn, was honored in Who's Who in America for many years. A quote from that publication referred to him as ". . . student, scholar, historian, philosopher, and gentleman," and ". . . author, editor, and unchallenged world's leading collector (and authority) of John Brown items. . . noted writer of historical literature about West Virginia and its people." He was, for many years, recognized as the

leading authority on Heckert history and genealogy. His extensive notes were given to his sister, Gladys (Stutler) Hoffman, who published the first known history of the Heckert family. Twin daughter, Velma Gay and Thelma May, were born to the Stutlers on November 23, 1905. Velma married Clyde Mick and lived out her life at Cox's Mills. Thelma May married Harry Short and lived at Troy where they operated a store for many years before moving to Weston.

Margaret Ellen Heckert (September 16, 1870-May 12, 1914) married Thomas Hansen Emerson, son of John and Susan (Schickle) Emerson, on January 2, 1898. "Tom" was a blacksmith and carpenter. He built a home in Cox's Mills where he took his new bride. The home is still standing, testament to the quality of his building. They were the parents of six children. One son, Racy Dale, lived out his life on Horn Creek. Racy's son, Kyle, currently resides on a portion of the David Heckert farm, settled by his great-grandparents in 1853. Another son of "Tom" and Naomi Gay, Elton Heckert, lived for many years in Gilmer County before moving to Clarksburg where he was employed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company from which he retired. He currently lives on Lower Horn Creek.

David Clay Heckert, youngest child of David and Sarah (Keister) Heckert was born May 27, 1877. He married Annorah Alicce Langord (June 20, 1875-August 28, 1939) on December 31, 1899. Their family home was on Upper Horn Creek on a portion of the original Heckert farm. They were the parents of five children, three of which made Gilmer County their home. Ratie Odbert, a lifelong oilfield worker, lived for many years on Horn Creek before moving to Troy where he lived until his death. Forest Jewell lived out his life on the Horn Creek farm, while Nellie Grace married Homer Talbott and still resides on Leading Creek between Troy and Linn. Another son, Stacy Guy, lived on Horn Creek for many years and was well known as one of the "best grader operators" ever to work for the highway department in Gilmer County. Guy, also a gas and oil driller, later moved to Buckhannon where he was living at the time of his death in 1968.

JOSEPH ROSCOE STRALEY FAMILY

Can you identify the folks in this picture? Helen S. Enoch, 3630 Tahoma Place W, Tacoma, WA 98466, understands that the gentleman with the beard is Joseph Roscoe Straley. The lady beside him may be his second wife, _____ McQuirt. Is the man behind her Andrew Lincoln Straley? Who are the others?

Upshur County Ministers, cont.

Methodist Protestant Ministers: Eli Westfall, George Westfall (s/o George Westfall Sr.), Jacob Reed, John Reese, C.L. Queen, and Andy Allman.

Baptist Preachers: Samuel Reese, Stanberry Barl, John C. Carter, Henry Carter, Lloyd Young, L.B. Moore, and J.E. Barr.

Presbyterians were J.L. Gould, Q. Young, Hale Young, Loyal Young, and Evil E. Brooks.

Congregationalist minsters were: Charles Queen and J.J.G. Graham.

Continued on page ____

THE "CURRENCE FORT" AT MILL CREEK: PROOF THAT IT NEVER
EXISTED

by David Armstrong

Over the past century a good deal has been written by historians about the pioneer fort, built in the 1770's at the site of what is now Mill Creek, Randolph County, West Virginia. While the fact that a fort existed at that location is provable beyond any reasonable doubt, it has come to be accepted as fact that it was called the "Currence Fort" and that it was built by William Currence, immigrant from Ulster, Ireland, to America in the 1700's.

Both of these contentions were satisfactorily discounted by Martin L. Yokum in the "Tygart Valley Press" newspaper, in its issue of 12 July 1978. Mr. Yokum cited documentive evidence for his contention that the fort at Mill Creek was actually built by George Westfall, and was called Westfall's Fort. Notwithstanding this fact, some who have read Mr. Yokum's article still remain unconvinced, and still contend that the Mill Creek Fort was in fact built by Currence and called Currence Fort. So, for that reason, it is hoped that the following closer look at the source of the error, and the documentation which disproves it, will put to rest once and for all the erroneous legend about the Mill Creek Fort.

The source of the error appears to be the History of Randolph County by Hu Maxwell. Part of that work was written by Maxwell, and part by others, and regardless of exactly who wrote the coverage of the Mill Creek Fort, the coverage is given thusly: "When William Currence first came to the (Tygart) Valley he took up land where Beverly now stands, but soon traded with some of the Westfalls for 600 acres around (Mill Creek). In 1774 came the Dunmore War, and the people in Randolph County built two forts, Westfalls and Currences. He (William Currence) built the Currence Fort a short distance below Huttonsville. The Currence Fort was evidently the 'Casino's Fort' spoken of in Withers Border Warfare. He (Currence) built a tub mill on the bank of the River near the fort. After that he built another mill, located on Mill Creek.

Now regarding the points made by Maxwell, and taking them one at a time, the documentation clearly proves the error of the statements Maxwell made. Regarding the contention that William Currence first settled at Beverly, and then at Mill Creek, these statements are completely in error, and even deal with the wrong

William Currence. William Currence Sr. in fact settled on the west side), across the river from what is now Valley Bend where Allen Arbogast lives today, about a mile below the bridge across the river behind Valley Bend. To confirm this statement, some may want to examine the documentation for themselves, and they are referred to the following:

* Augusta Land Commission Records 25 Mar 1780
William Currence appears at the commission meeting and was entitled to 100 acres of land on the EAST side of the Tygart Valley River, by right of settlement made before 1778, and adjoining lands of Francis Weir and Henry Delay. Francis Weir was deceased and his executors appeared at the meeting 27 March and made entry for his 200 acres by right of settlement before 1778 adjacent to William Currence.

Weir's tract later passed to Elizabeth Shaver and was granted to her in 1784. Further proof that William Currence lived on the tract in question is the minute books for the Harrison County Court, made when what is now Randolph was part of Harrison. In 1784 Barbara and Mary Shaver sued Sarah Currence. This suit was between girls not yet 20 years old and is evidence of trouble between the Currence children and the Shaver children on the adjoining tracts mentioned above.

* Randolph County Deed Book 1, page 50: August 1787 Elizabeth Shaver sells 197 acres granted her in 1784 adjoining William Currence.

* August County Survey Records 27 Oct 1780:
Surveyed for William Currence 100 acres EAST of Tygart Valley River adjoining Jacob Shaver and Henry Delay.

* Land Grant Records book 1, page 260: Lydia Currence granted 100 acres Tygart Valley River in 1791.

* Randolph County Deed Book 2, page 111: October 1799 Lydia Currence sells 100 acres EAST of Tygart Valley River, granted her by virtue of a certificate in right of settlement dated October 1780.

The original documents here cited clearly show that William Currence did not settle at Beverly or Mill Creek and that he did make an original settlement which entitled him to a land grant, it being subsequently granted to his widow after William was killed by Indians in 1780. Following the title of that property forward in the records shows that it was located a mile below

the Valley Bend Bridge as stated above, but that writing. Persons who wish to establish the location of the grant on their own can follow the title forward themselves, beginning with the deeds above cited.

So far as Maxwell's statement that William Currence traded lands with the Westfalls for land at Mill Creek, he refers to the wrong William Currence. William Currence Jr. did in fact buy land at both Beverly and Mill Creek from the Westfalls, but this happened many years after William Sr. was killed and many years after the fort at Mill Creek was no longer in use. The details of the transactions at Beverly do not bear on this writing, but persons wishing to learn more about them can see Randolph County Deed Book 1, pages 177, 183, and 184.

There is plenty of evidence to show the name and owner of the Mill Creek Fort, and part of that evidence was cited by Martin Yokum in his article referred to above. But, since the evidence he cites is for some reason not enough to prove to some that his assertions are correct, the same will be presented here in greater detail and with other information in support of it.

The people of Randolph County are fortunate to have a number of eyewitness accounts of life in the County in the 1700's, but these valuable documents have for various reasons been largely overlooked by most historians. Martin Yokum cited the Revolutionary Pension file of Isaac McHenry at the National Archives and the David Crouch interview in the Draper Papers on film at West Virginia University as proof that there was no fort known as Currence Fort in the County, and that the Mill Creek Fort was known as George Westfall's Fort. Even though the ten men mentioned made their statements hundred of miles and several years apart, under different circumstances, and for different reasons, they are in agreement on those points. McHenry deposed in his pension proceedings in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1835; and, Crouch was interviewed in Kentucky in 1843.

McHenry tells of moving up and down the Tygart Valley as a spy ranger, going from fort to fort. He says:

"The whole of the service was performed in the county of Randolph, the spy range including eight forts, all in the county which was then very large, namely Friend's, Wilson's, Westfall's, Cassity's, Westfall's, again (sic), Crouch's, Hadden's, and Warwicks."

It is important to note that he said "Westfall's again", so everyone reading the testimony would not mistake the fact that he was referring to TWO forts called Westfall's.

Crouch's statements are more detailed than the narrow declarations required to get a pension, and these may be the most detailed documentation of 1700's life in Randolph County in existence. In reference to the forts which existed in Randolph County when he lived here, he lists them as follows:

1. John Warrick's (Warwick's) was the highest up of any in the valley.
2. David Hadden's was next.
3. Joseph Crouch's the next. He was my oldest brother. My brother Joe's was one of the last ones built.
4. George Westfall's the son. His father's and his were the first two forts I think occupied in the county.

It is important to note here that Crouch is in agreement with Maxwell that the Mill Creek Fort and the Beverly Fort were the first two built, this being at the start of Dunmore's War in 1774; but, he, like McHenry, clearly calls the Mill Creek fort "Westfall's". Evidence will be presented below to show that this is in fact the Mill Creek tract. Crouch continues listing the 1700's Tygart Valley forts, beginning with the one at present day Valley Bend:

5. Ebenezer Petty's was next.
6. John Cassity's (my wife's father's) was next.

Here we come to another key point when comparing the coverage in Maxwell with the actual evidence. Maxwell took what he believed and tried to fit it into what had already been written. He noticed that Alexander Scott Withers, in his Chronicles of Border Warfare, written in 1831, made no mention of the Currence Fort. Withers did, however, mention that at the beginning of the 1774 Dunmore's War two forts in the Tygart Valley were built: Westfall's and Casino's. This may well have been the beginning of Maxwell's subsequent confusion. But one must ask one's self which sounds more like "Casino's", "Currence's" or "Cassity's"? It would seem clear that Withers was confusing the second Westfall's fort with Cassity's fort lower down. He even got the name wrong,

calling it "Casino's". The Cassity Fort was located where Dailey, West Virginia, now is. Crouch continues with his list of forts, naming next the one at Beverly:

7. Jacob Westfall's next, the father of George. Jacob Westfall had, not at first, though, something of a mill, sort of a tub mill. The first fort ever was there was old Jacob Westfall's, the father. Then they began to build other forts the first summer.
8. Col. Benjamin Wilson's was next.
9. Barkers settlement was below Wilson's.

David Crouch remembered William Currence and remembered the day he was killed. He relates that Currence was living in George Westfall's Fort at the time.

Persons wishing to look at the McHenry and Crouch documents themselves are referred to the National Archives and West Virginia University respectively; and, copies have been donated by this writer to the library of the Randolph County Historical Society in Beverly.

While one would think that the above would be enough to convince most people of Maxwell's error, for some more is needed.

As was mentioned above, when Maxwell referred to the "land trade" made by the Currences with the Westfalls, he attributed that action to the wrong William Currence, it being Junior rather than Senior who got land at Beverly and Mill Creek from them. The George Westfall fort property at Mill Creek did, in fact, come into possession of William Currence Jr., and it became his homeplace and that of his children and grandchildren for almost a century. This contention is shown by the following documents:

* Randolph County Deed Book 1, page 456: 24 May 1795 Jacob Westfall sells to William Currence land on WEST side of Tygart Valley River, 400 acres patented to George Westfall, the original proprietor and adjoining lands formerly claimed by John Crouch Sr.

* Randolph County Deed Book 5, page 210: September 1808 Attorney William Burns deed to William Currence 1/2 interest in patent of George Westfall on WESTFALL MILL RUN.

It has been previously shown that Jacob Westfall had a mill at Beverly, as shown by the statements of David Crouch. To show that this mill is different from the one mentioned in the foregoing deed, one is referred to

the following Harrison County Court minutes, made when what is now Randolph County was part of Harrison, and quoted in Dr. A. S. Bosworth's History of Randolph County:

* September 1784: Henry Petro surveyor of highway from Eberman's (later called Chenoweth's) Creek to Jacob Westfall's Mill.

* September 1784: Viewers appointed from bridge opposite George Westfall's Mill to Darby Connolly's place (present-day Valley Head).

So it has been shown that William Currence Sr. did not own the site of Mill Creek and that the original mill on Mill Creek was built by George Westfall. So what of Maxwell's statement that William Sr. built a tub mill on the river at Mill Creek and later moved it up Mill Creek? Proof that he is again confusing the two Williams is shown in the following record:

* Randolph County Deed Book 10, p 312: William Currence Sr (sic) sells to William H. Currence Jr. land on east side of Currence's Mill Creek running by the old mill and crossing the state road at the intersection with the new mill road. Document dated 1830.

This deed may well be another part of Maxwell's confusion, as it refers to William Currence II, son of the immigrant, as "William Currence Sr". He was, in fact, the elder William living at that time and was deeding his land to his son, William H. Currence. It became William H. Currence's homeplace. Jonathan Currence, another son, got another portion of the William Currence Jr. property.

On October 16, 1927, a large stone monument was erected in the Mill Creek Cemetery to honor William Currence Sr., the immigrant, and his son, William Jr. The ceremony (and the ceremony only) was sponsored by the Randolph County Historical Society; the monument was erected by descendants of William Currence, headed by Senator Cyrus Hall Scott. They engraved the same old mistake begun by Maxwell and copied by many subsequent Currence researchers on the bronze plaque: that William Currence Sr. built the "Currence Fort" at Mill Creek.

The minutes of the historical society prove that even they knew at the time that the Mill Creek fort was called Westfall's. In the minutes of the society meeting for 5 March 1925, Mrs. Boyd Wees reported as chairwoman of marking historical sites in the county.

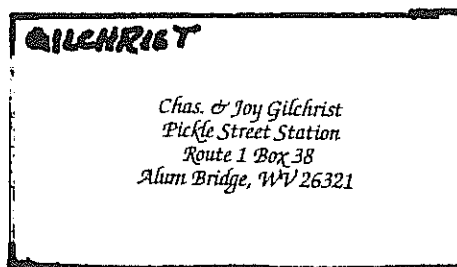
Among the sites she planned to mark was listed: "Westfall's Fort at Mill Creek". Unfortunately subsequent historians have preferred to take Maxwell and the bronze plaque as gospel, rather than to investigate the documentation of the Mill Creek Fort. It was suggested by one that perhaps that is as it should be, since many have entered the DAR based on William Currence Sr. providing a fort at Mill Creek, and the evidence would nullify their eligibility to belong. For such reason some will probably refuse to admit being convinced of the truth of the matter, and we can only leave the documentation to these to decide for themselves.

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It doesn't matter if they are West Virginia families or not - all surnames are welcome. The



EXAMPLE

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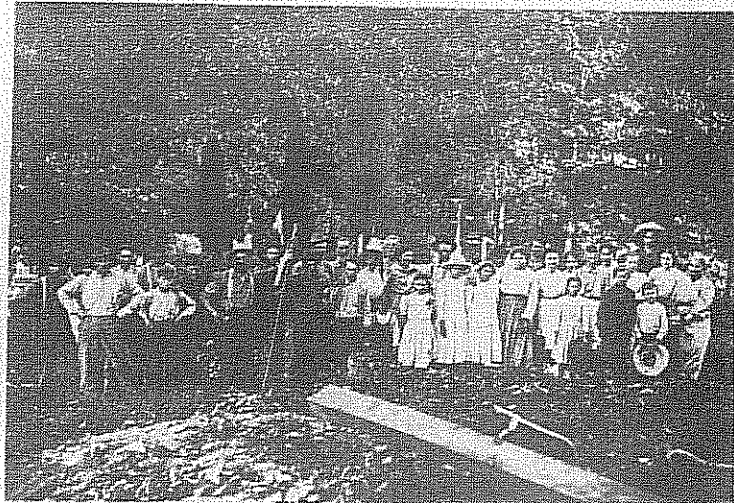
QUERIES

1. Seek information about Harrison Grove which was Methodist in 1960. Would like info about its cemetery records. Seek death and burial record of Mandana Dennison PRIEST (d ca 1900). K.C. PRIEST, 921 Upton Dr., South Charleston, WV 25309
2. My STRALEY family moved from Lewis County to Jackson County ca 1840-1850. From Jackson some of the family moved into Roane. Is anyone researching the STRALEY-BONNETlines in Jackson County? My ancestors were George Rush and Ruth CHAPMAN STRALEY. Ruth's 2/m was to a WOLFE. I have not been able to find a death date or burial place for George. Virginia BRUMAGE WAKEMAN, 3743 Newark Dr., Napa, CA 94558.
3. Seek info for the ZERN (ZORN), DECKER, and MAHON families that were early settlers in Monongalia County, (W)V. According to the book, Now and Long Ago: A History of the Marion County Area, by Glenn LOUGH, on p 83, he describes the massacre at Deckers on 16 October 1759, naming those present and killed. To date, I have not found verification of this happening. Does anyone have any records for this particular massacre? In Lough's same book, pp 84-85, there is an interview in 1872 by Adam O. HECK, regarding John MAHON, then 103 years old. John stated he was born 1 Aug 1769 at Mahon's Camp, mouth of Mahon's Run, Buffalo Creek, the s/o James MAHON and Polly ZERN (ZORN). Then on p. 123 of the same interview, John MAHON says the account of the attack and massacre at Deckers Creek, as it appears in the history books is not correct. But he would speak further about that trouble at some future time. What is the name of the book containing the "HECK Interviews"? Would appreciate hearing from anyone researching the Deckers Creek massacre and these families. Jane ZORNS BURROWS, 2541 Rio De Oro Way, Sacramento, CA 95826
4. Researching Travis WALKER family of Harrison/Lewis Co. Allied lines: DAVISSON (Eliza Jane, d/o Harriet d/o Jonathan 1780-1852), HOLLAND (from Delaware). Need pars. of Travis WALKER. Who was his wife - Elizabeth? SMITH's are so "tough" to research. I have Thomas SMITH, b ca 1754, m Elizabeth KINSEY, b 1756. Children: John, b c 1776; Barnabus; William; Mary m James DAUGHERTY; Susannah, b 24 Jun 1784 Gnatty Creek, m Joseph REEDER, d 11 Sep 1851, bur. nr Mt. Pleasant Church, Gnatty Creek, Barbour Co, WV. Thomas left will: Harrison Co WB 2, p69. Patti HICKMAN, Rt 3, Box 239E,

Bridgeport, WV 26330

5. Seek parents of Thomas Jefferson PARKS, b 1827, Guernsey, OH, d 26 Apr 1897 Daniel, Roane Co, WV, married Eliza GROVES 8 Feb 1849, Morgan Co, OH. Eliza GROVES b 1827 (prob. Morgan Co, OH) d 1899, Roane Co, WV Patricia L. WIGGINS, Rt 1, Box 898, Bonifay, FL 32425
6. Seek info on John SPROUL who m widow Hester DAWSON in Harrison Co 1813. Who was John? Who was Hester's first husband? Seek info on SCOTT, PINDALL, and DAWSON families of Monongalia County 1700's. How many children of Abraham and Elizabeth (JACKSON) BRAKE can be documented? Seek parents of Jemima TAYLOR who m James McGEE in Randolph County ca 1820. David ARMSTRONG, PO Box 1933, Elkins, WV 26241.
7. Need to know more about Abraham CLARK, Hardy Co, VA, and Watson CLARK, Harrison Co, VA. Edwin PUTHOFF, PO Box 132, Matewan, WV 25678
8. Seek information burial place of Joseph and Amanda NICHOLSON STRALEY. Believed to be buried in unmarked graves, Gee Lick Methodist Church Cemetery, Lewis Co. Can anyone verify? Algie BAILEY, Rt 8, Box 22, Fairmont, WV 26554
9. Seek info that might connect William SULLIVAN, (b 1789/Morgantown, Monongalia Co, VA - d 1883 Champaign Co, OH), John SULLIVAN (lived on 1/2 acre lot with house on "Water Street in Morgantown between the Baptist meeting house and the burying grounds" in 1801 and f/o Henry Sullivan who d in grist mill accident in now Marion Co ca 1849), and Patrick SULLIVAN, veteran of War of 1812. Also is marriage for John SULLIVAN to Sarah Battson, Marion Co, ca 1846, same as marriage for John O. SULLIVAN to Katarah _____? Might there have been a mix-up in her first name? Does anyone know what became of these children of John O. and Katarah SULLIVAN: Sarah m Richard WARNER (moved to Cincinnati??), Jane SULLIVAN m Lon DAVISSON (moved to Ohio and on to Illinois???) and Silas SULLIVAN (moved to Ohio and on to Illinois???) Also seek parents of Josephus BILLINGSLEY, b 28 Aug 1841 Harrison/Marion Co, (W)V, m 10 Sep 1863/Harrison Co, Mary Margaret SULLIVAN, d/o John O. and Katarah. Joy GREGOIRE GILCHRIST, Rt 1, Box 38, Alum Bridge, WV 26321

10. 1870 census, Calhoun Co, IL, lists: R.FRIESMEIR, ae 48, farmer, b Prussia, 5 Aug 1870; wife, Elizabeth, ae 46; four children all born Illinois. In FRIESMEIR household were: Robert KELLY, ae 32, a painter, b IL, and William HACKER, ae 18, a farm laborer, b IL. Who was William HACKER? Joy GREGOIRE GILCHRIST, Rt 1, Box 38, Alum Bridge, WV 26321
11. Does anyone have info on Margaret "Peggy" WAGGONER who m Peter HECKERT 19 Nov 1819 in Lewis County, (W)V? Marriage bond/license indicates she is d/o Jacob and Caty(BONNETT) WAGGONER; this is impossible since one census indicates she was b 1790 and another says she was b 1795. Nicholas SLEETH and Henry WAGGONER were bondsmen. Margaret is mentioned in John WAGGONER'S will in 1840 (HCJ Vol II, Iss 3&4, pl65). John mentioned all his other daughters by their married names. Why not Margaret? If she was his daughter, who was her mother? Was she a child of John's first marriage to Margaret BONNETT WAGGONER who was massacred with four of her children on 7 May 1792? Did she survive? Why has no mention been found of her in any stories of the massacre? Was she a child of Susannah RICHARDS (ward of John RUNYON) whom John WAGGONER married in 1798? Any help on this most puzzling question will be appreciated. Cris WAGONER, 602 Aldersgate Ct, Katy, TX 77450



Harrison Grove Cemetery "clean-up" 1911.

Can you identify anyone in this picture of Harrison Grove Cemetery clean-up in 1911? If so, write K.C. Priest, 921 Upston Dr., South Charleston, WV 25309.

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R92		SANDRA	COWELL RT. 1, BOX 287	VINCENT.	OH	45784
R92		MARY LOU	CRAFNEILL P.O. BOX 575	BELLE CENTER	OH	43310
R92		IRMA	CURTIS RT 3, BOX 106 A	WESTON	WV	26452
R92		JANIS	CUTRIGHT 205 BELVEDERE, SE	WARREN.	OH	44483
R92		MARY SUE	DARNELL RT 6, BOX 394	BUCKHANNON	WV	26201
R92		LEONARD	DAVIS RT. 2, BOX 390	BERKELEY SPRINGS.	WV	25411
N92		VIRGINIA B.	DAVISSON BOX 556	WESTON	WV	26452
R92		FATSY ANN	DAWSON 1013 WILLOW	CELINA.	OH	45822
N92		T.H.	DAWSON 33 HILLCREST RT 9	PARKERSBURG	WV	26101
R92		JAMES & VERA	DE BRULAR 1002 HORTON	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	FL	33061 JAN - MAR
R92	L	ANNA GRACE	DE HAVEN BOX 310, RT 1	BUNKER HILL	WV	25413
R92		RICHARD	DE PRIEST 225 ALAMOSA	HEWITT	TX	76643
R92		MARY L.	DEFUE 10011 ARMITAGE RD.	ATHENS.	OH	45701
R92	P	LORENE B.	DODRILL 795 W. HAWTHORNE BLVD.	WHEATON.	IL	60187
R92		WILLIAM F.	DONNELLY 8201 EXCALIBUR CT.	ANNANDALE.	VA	22003
R92		DONALYN S.	DOWMAN 24807 ELECTRIC DRIVE	BAY VILLAGE	OH	44140
R92		NANCY T.	EDENBERGER 406 BANBURY LANE	VICTORIA	TX	77904
R92		JAMES & MARY ALICE	EGAN 5621 MIRADOR CIRCLE	SHREVEPORT.	LA	71119
R92		GLENDA	EISENHOUR RT 14, BOX 164	MOORE.	OK	73165
R92		SHIRLEY L. & HAROLD	ELLISDTT 451 ALPHA AVE	AKRON	OH	44312
R92		HELEN HACKER	ELLIS 46781 RD 124	ORANGE COVE.	CA	93646
R92		MARY E.	ELLIS RT. 3, 4324 SHOUP RD.	SHELBY.	OH	44875
R92		HELEN STRALEY	ENOCH 3630 TAHOMA PL. W.	TACOMA	WA	98466
R92	P	WALTER	FARWELL 549 EAST 4TH ST.	TIPTON.	IA	52772
R92	P	LOIS & JAMES W.	FIELDS RT 2, BOX R-13	SANTEE.	SC	29142
N92		NELL GREEN	FINDLEY BOX 217	CANYON	TX	79015
R92		MARY ANN	FINLAY 6210 E. VIA DE LA VERBA	TUCSON	AZ	85715
R92		ADA LEE	FITZ 4208 NW 58TH	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	73112
R92		MARGARET C.	FITZPATRICK RT. 3, BOX 173 D	CLARKSBURG.	WV	26301
R92		JEAN BONNETTE	FLETCHER 897 GROSSMONT AVE.	EL CAJON	CA	92020
R92		JEANNE B.	FORNEY 4004 FRAMPTON COURT	ENGLEWOOD.	OH	45322
R92		SHERRY D.	FOWLER 2305 NORA ST.	PARKERSBURG	WV	26101
R92		C. LARRY	FRANCIS 402 11TH ST N.E.	JACKSONVILLE	AL	36265
R92		ORVILLE & ESTHER	FREEMAN 500 W. JEFFERSON	MEDICINE LODGE.	KS	67104
R92		ELIZABETH E.	FROGGETT 3863 W. CALLE LEJOS	GLENDALE.	AZ	85310
R92	L	ELIZABETH A.	FURY 120 W. SECOND ST.	WESTON.	WV	26452
R92	P	CHARLES & HAYDEE	GABLER 1 WHITMORE CT.	TOMA RIVER.	NJ	08757
R92		GERALDINE	GAINER 325 STEALEY AVE.	CLARKSBURG	WV	26301
R92		REBECCA A.	GAMBLE 19 MANOR OAK DR.	AMHERST.	NY	14228
N92		JEANNE V	GARTON 16 CENTER AVE	WESTON	WV	26452
R92		MID-WEST HISTORICAL &	GEN. SOCIETY BOX 1121	WICHITA	KS	67201
R92		WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA	GEN. SOCIETY 4338 BIGELOW BLVD.	PITTSBURGH.	PA	15213
R92	S	VERONICA J.	GENTRY 2555 CHAPELWOOD DR.	PITTSBURGH.	PA	15241
R92	L	CHARLES & JOY	GILCHRIST RT 1, BOX 38	ALUM BRIDGE	WV	26321
R92		MARY G.	GLASS RT 4, BOX 545	WESTON	WV	26452
R92	S	D. VAN & JUNE	GOFF P.O. BOX 527	PABLO	MT	59855
R92	S	VIRGINIA	GOOD P.O. BOX 412	DEVON.	PA	19333
N92		JUDITH	GOODWIN 14132 176TH AVE N.E.	REDMON	WA	98052
R92		BERTIE RAY & JULIA	GORDON RT 1, BOX 75	COXS HILLS	WV	26342
R92		BETTY	GRAYBILL 2418 BROAD, NW	CANTON.	OH	44708
R92		CLARA JEAN & GLEN	GRIFFIN RT 2, BOX 350	MANNINGTON	WV	26582
R92	P	JOHN F.	GRINES BROOKVIEW RD. BOX 106	N. WILKESBORO	NC	28659
R92	S	WILLIAM T.	GRUMBINE 241 LAUREL DR.	TOBYHANNA.	PA	18466
R92	S	ARLOF D.	GUM 2311 W. WALLING RD	BROADVIEW HEIGHTS	OH	44147

RETURN	GROUP	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
		N92 BESSIE	GUMM RT. BOX 242 A	MARIETTA	OH	45750
		R92 A. KENNARD	HACKER 7011 OAK GROVE RD.	NEWBURGH,	IN	47630
		R92 ARTHUR L. & MARIE	HACKER 2301 ELIM AVE.	ZION,	IL	60099
		N92 EDWARD EUGENE	HACKER 29402 216TH AVE S.E.	KENT	WA	98042
		R92 RUTH. & MARTHA	HACKER P.O. BOX 293	ZION,	IL	60099
	P	R92 TRESSIE	HACKER RT 2. BOX 270	WESTON,	WV	26452
		R92 WILLIAM & IRENE	HACKER 293 OAKLYN RD.	BETHEL PARK,	PA	15102
		R92 IRENE	HALDERMAN 222 FAW FAW AVE. P.O. BOX 289	RIVESVILLE	WV	26588
		N92 PATRICIA ANN	HALL P.O. BOX 601	WESTON	WV	26452
	P	R92 BETTY J.	HAMNER 122 BRITTANY DR.	SAN ANTONIO	TX	78212
		N92 DOROTHY D.	HANEY 4514 ELWOOD RD	DELTSVILLE	MD	20705
		R92 MR. & MRS. KENNETH	HANNAMAN 3527 FEDERAL WAY #11	BOISE	ID	83705 -5251
		N92 CLARK & MARJORIE	HARDMAN BOX 667	CROSS CITY	FL	32628 -0667
		N92 ROBERT & ARLINE	HARDMAN 870 ST. RT 58	ASHLAND	OH	44805
		N92 ROSETTA & WENDELL	HARMS RAI BOX 18	KEYSTONE	IA	52249
		R92 BARBARA W.	HARVEY P.O. BOX 911	BRIDGEPORT.	WV	26330
		R92 MARTHA	HAURY 14121 BLUEBERRY NW	CANAL FULTON	OH	44614
	L	R92 WILLIAM F.	HAYES, III 4528 BECK AVE	N. HOLLYWOOD,	CA	91602
		N92 CHARLES WILSON	HECKART RT 4. BOX 625 B	BUCKHAMMON	WV	26201
		R92 THOMAS W.	HEFLIN 2162 STRAUSS	LANE	PA	15212
		R92 WILLIAM	HENDERSON RT. 3. BOX 155	WESTON.	WV	26452
		N92 ALYCE P.	HENRY RT 4. BOX 5A	WESTON	WV	26452
		R92 KATHRYN H.	HENRY 5816 W VISTA AVE	GLENDALE	AZ	85301
		R92 ANNA F.	HERBERTSON 6584 BULL HILL CT.	COLORADO SPRINGS	CO	80919
		R92 GERTRUDE	HERDA 1223 CLEVELAND	CALDWELL	ID	83605
		R92 MARJORIE H.	HERRING 12016 MIDLAKE DR.	DALLAS,	TX	75218
		R92 PATRICIA	HICKMAN RT 3. BOX 239 E	BRIDGEPORT.	WV	26330
	P	R92 GENE & EDITH	HILL 3504 N. CITRUS CIRCLE	ZELLWOOD	FL	32798
		N92 SARAH ANN	HINDMAN RT 3.	ALBIA	IA	52531
		R92 HARRY & LULA	HINDS 1927 BARRON RD	POPLAR BLUFF,	MO	63901
		R92 RALPH & TWYLA	HINZMAN 62 PLEASANTON DR.	DOVER.	DE	19901
		R92 RALPH D.	HINZMAN P.O. BOX 227	WESTON,	WV	26452
		R92 THE WESTERN RESERVE	HIST. SOCIETY 10825 E. BLVD.	CLEVELAND	OH	44106
		R92 FLORDIA	HITT 904 WEST BURKE	MARTINSBURG,	WV	25401
		R92 DEBORAH LEE	HOLLAND 4363 SPENCER #7	LAS VEGAS	NV	89119
		N92 DOROTHY L.	HUDSON 1627 FREDRICA DR S	CLEARWATER	FL	34616
		N92 PATRICIA ELLEN	HUDSON 57283 CR 117	GOSHEN	IN	46526
		R92 MRS. A. H.	HUEBINGER HC 56. BOX 1395	BULVERDE.	TX	78163 -9109
		R92 DANIEL B.	HUGHES 115 WATTS LN	PAULINE	SC	29374
		R92 LAWRENCE	HUGHES 6020 LEYCROSS DR.	DAYTON,	OH	45424
		R92 LORA RUTH	HURST 12575 HAROLD DR.	CHESTERLAND	OH	44026
	P	R92 LAWRENCE W.	HUSTON 189 EUCLID ST	PENSACOLA	FL	32503 -2858
		R92 W. LYNN	HUTCHISON 1645 SCOTTSDALE AVE.	COLUMBUS,	OH	43235
		R92 PAT D. & DAVID	IVERSON 1916 KEYES AVE	MADISON	WI	53711
	L	R92 NANCY ANN	JACKSON 507 HAYMOND HIGHWAY	CLARKSBURG	WV	26301
		R92 PHYLLIS J. & OKEY PAUL	JAMES 110 COLLIER ST	AIKEN	SC	29803
		N92 JEAN CONLEY	JASPER P.O. BOX 231	WOODSTOCK	VA	22664
		R92 WILLIAM H & JOYCE	JEFFERIES 519 WOODLAND AVE S.W.	N. CANTON	OH	44720
		R92 LAWRENCE	JENKINS P.O. BOX 36	INDUSTRIAL	WV	26375
		R92 HARRIS K.	JENSEN 9019 LIPTONSHIRE DR.	DALLAS,	TX	75238
		R92 ESTHER L.	JOHNSON P.O. BOX 81186.	ALBUQUERQUE,	NM	87198 -1186
		R92 NINA M.	JOHNSTON 311 POWELL AVE	STONEWOOD	WV	26301 -4726
		R92 BETTY	JONES P.O. BOX 1203	GLOBE.	AZ	85502
		R92 MARLENE	JONES 436 WILEY ST.	FAIRMONT,	WV	26554
		R92 LINDA	KAUFMAN 110 ROSS ST.	BRIDGEPORT	WV	26330
	P	R92 JERRY A.	KAY 1599 BARCLAY PLACE NE	ATLANTA,	GA	30306
		R92 SUE	KEENE 4701 WARNER DR.	MANCHESTER.	MD	21102
		R92 JOAN	KENNEDY 337 COTTAGE ST.	WESTON,	WV	26452
		R92 DENTON	KING STAR ROUTE BOX 20	WALKERSVILLE	WV	26447
		R92 DOROTHY L.	KING 10900 CADIZ ROAD	CAMBRIDGE,	OH	43725
		R92 H. NEIL	KING 5410 MAIN AVE.	NORTH RIDGEVILLE.	OH	44039
		R92 EILEEN	KISSICK 6474 W. COUNTY RD. 3005	NEW CASTLE,	IN	47362
	P	R92 PHYLLIS	KRUEGER 3736 TOWNE PARK CIRCLE	POMONA.	CA	91767
		R92 CHARLENE L.	LAMB 109 E. FRANKLIN	CENTERVILLE	IA	52544
		R92 VERA E.	LAMB 204 FRANKLIN ST.	WESTON.	WV	26452
		R92 CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST	LATTER DAYS 35 N.W. TEMPLE	SALT LAKE CITY	UT	84150 FAMILY HISTORY LI
RARY		R92 JOHN T.	LAW P.O. BOX 389	WESTON.	WV	26452

RETURN	GROUP NAME		ADDRESS	CITY	ST ZIP	
R92		EDWARD & CLARA	LAWSON	32 COLLEGE AVE.	BUCKHANNON.	WV 26201
R92	F	RUBERT & EMOGENE	LAWSON	406 NORTH PROSPECT.	STURGIS.	MI 49091
N92		ELIZABETH K.	LAYTON	120 SHAWNEE WAY	CLARKSBURG	WV 26301
R92		HELEN L.	LEEPER	9522 LEHIGH DR. S.E.	URICHSVILLE	OH 44683
R92		RONALD C.	LEGGITT	P.O. BOX 1637	TAYLOR	MI 48180
R92		MARGARET C.	LEW	619 26TH AVE	SAN FRANCISCO	CA 94121
R92		ALLEN CO. PUBLIC	LIBRARY	P.O. BOX 2270	FORT WAYNE	IN 46802 ACQUISITIONS/PERIADICALS
R92		ARCHIVES & HISTORY	LIBRARY	CAPITOL COMPLEX	CHARLESTON.	WV 25305 WV DEPT. OF CULTURE & HISTORY
R92		INDIANA STATE	LIBRARY	140 N. SENATE AVE.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN 46204 -2296
R92		NEW YORK PUBLIC	LIBRARY	P.O. BOX 2237	NEW YORK	NY 10017 DIV. 6 GRAND CENTRAL STATION
R92		SHELBYVILLE PUBLIC	LIBRARY	RT 8. BOX 135	SHELBYVILLE	IN 46176 ATTN: MAURICE HOLMES
R92		STARK CO. DISTRICT	LIBRARY	715 MARKET N.	CANTON	OH 44702
R92		UNIVERSITY	LIBRARY	WVU. COLSON HALL	MORGANTOWN	WV 26506 ATTN: ANNETTE COTTER
R92		UPSHUR COUNTY	LIBRARY	RT 6. BOX 480	BUCKHANNON	WV 26201
N92		WASHINGTON CO PUBLIC	LIBRARY	615 FIFTH ST.	MARIETTA	OH 45750
R92		CONRAD & ANN	LINE	2812 ERIE AVE	BALTIMORE.	MD 21234
R92		FRED J.	LINGER, JR.	4 LIBERTY AVE	BUCKHANNON	WV 26201
R92		LINDA L.	LISS	262 PINE CIRCLE	DUNBAR	WV 25064
R92		SUANN RICE	LIVELY	700 CIRCLE DR	ROSELLE	IL 60172
R92		RICHARD	LOUDIN	175-B ELK CREEK ROAD	MOUNT CLARE	WV 26400
N92		CHARLES E.	LWYHER	743 HOMWOOD DR	MADISONVILLE	KY 85051
R92		EVELYN SMITH	LYNCH	400 WEST MAIN ST.	CONNEAUT	OH 44030
N92		IVA	LYNCH	RT 2. 761 OLD SEVEN RD	COOLSVILLE	OH 45723
R92		MR. & MRS. GRAHAM	LYNCH	1464 VISTA LEAF DR.	DECATUR	GA 30033
N92		JUDITH I	HALONE	12 FREDERICK AVE	FREDERICK	MD 21701
N92		SISSY	MARINKOVIC	102 WANNER ST.	ALBUQUERQUE	PA 15001
R92		ELLIE	MARON	RT 1. BOX 284	ALAMONT.	IL 62411
R92		KENNETH L.	MARPLE	935 JAMESTOWN DR.	ROCKLEDGE	FL 32955
R92		WILLIAM A.	MARSH	100 CYNTHIA ST.	RAYNE.	LA 70578
R92		JUANITA	MATTHEWS	821 EUCLID ST.	FAIRMONT.	WV 26554
R92		MR. & MRS. H.B.	MATTINGLY	486 LARKSPUR LANE.	CHAMBERSBURG.	PA 17201
R92		BARBARA	MCCARTY	RT 1. BOX 33 P	JANE LEW.	WV 26378
N92		MADGE	MCDANIEL	511 STOUT ST.	BRIDGEPORT	WV 26330
R92		JOANNE	MCGOWAN	82 SCHOOL ST	NEW LONDON	CT 06320
R92		BILLIE	MCKINNEY	323 LINCOLN DRIVE	MARTINSBURG.	WV 25401
R92		JACK C.	MCHORTER	619 OHIO BLVD	EUSTIS	FL 32726
N92		ROBERT & BETTY	MCHORTER	1320 DOGWOOD AVE	MORGANTOWN	WV 26505
R92		PROOBS	MELTON	RT 1. BOX 132 A	BUCKHANNON.	WV 26201
R92		LINDA	MEYERS	9682 WOODGATE DR.	BYRON.	IL 61010
R92		MARIAN	MICHAELIS	415 WEST AVE.	LAUREL.	MT 59044
R92		CAROLE L.	MIKES	916 JUNIOR AVE	SHENANDOAH	VA 22849
R92		RON	MILLER	P.O. BOX 31	NORMANTOWN	WV 25267
R92		SHEREE	MILLER	11 HIGHVIEW	COKER.	AL 35452
R92		JAMES & VIKKI	MITCHELL	2953 CHASE ST.	HUNTINGTON.	WV 25704
N92	F	KATHLEEN & WANDA	MITCHELL	824 LAKEVIEW DR. APT 103 A	PARKERSBURG	WV 26104 -1640
R92		JAMES A.	MITCHELL, SR	110 NORTH HIGH ST.	HUNTINGTON	WV 25707
R92	F	JAMES E.	MOORE	1520 BUFFALO ST.	DAYTON.	OH 45432
R92		ANITA CHRISTINE	MORRIS	708 N. PALM AVE	KISSIMMEE	FL 34741
N92		DOROTHEA JEAN	MORRIS	3421 HOBSON DR.	JOHN'S ISLAND	SC 29455
R92	P	JUNE	MORRIS	P.O. BOX 267	GRANTSVILLE.	WV 26147
R92		CLYDE W.	MORRISON	RFD #3. BOX 255M	WESTON	WV 26452
R92		EDWIN P.	MORRISON	RT 1. BOX 182 C	JANE LEW	WV 26378
R92	F	WILLIAM J.	MORRISON	1411 LANCER DRIVE	SALEM.	VA 24153
N92		CARDOLYN J.	MULNEIX	RT 3. BOX 120 M	WESTON	WV 26452
R92		MARY ELLEN & JOSEPH	NEHODA	4608 9TH AVE	VIENNA	WV 26105
R92		BETTY J.	NETOTA	RT 3. BOX 247-A	GRAFTON	WV 26354
R92	S	ANNETTE S.	NEWBY	1204 GOLDEN OAK WAY	SAN JOSE	CA 95120
R92		EVA L.	NEWLON	109 REDBROOK ST.	CLARKSBURG	WV 26301
R92	L	BAXTIME	NICHOLS	780 CRAIG ST.	WESTON.	WV 26452
R92	S	WALTER & SUSIE	NICHOLSON	P.O. BOX 306	BOWLING GREEN.	FL 33834 NOV - APR 15
R92	S	WALTER & SUSIE	NICHOLSON	4344 HOHMAN CI.	AKRON.	OH 44319 APR - OCT
N92		DON	NORMAN	41991 EMERSON CT.	ELYRIA	OH 44035
R92		WILMA A.	NORTHROP	801 COST AVE	STONEWOOD	WV 26301

RETURN GROUP	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST ZIP
R92	JOHN	O'LEARY, JR. 3021 S. VIA DEL TEJED DR	GREEN VALLEY	AZ 85614
R92	FAMILY HISTORICAL SOC.	OF ARIZONA P.O. BOX 310	GLENDALE	AZ 85311 ATTN: LUCY ANSLEY
R92	ST. HISTORICAL SOCIETY	OF WISCONSIN 816 STATE ST.	MADISON.	WI 53706
R92	EDWARD	OLDAKER 737 SOUTH PICO	MESA.	AZ 85206
R92	ETHYLN	PARSONS 217 MAPLE ST	RIPLEY	WV 25271
R92	JACK & CAROL	PATTERSON 10123 SAGEROCK	HOUSTON	TX 77089
N92	MARILYN M.	PEDERSON 521 NE. 58CT	FT LAUDERDALE	FL 33334 -1840
R92	PAUL S.	PETTIT 28790 ELLIS AVE	ROMELAND	CA 92380
R92	HARRIET & HAROLD	PIPER 2609 STIRRUP LANE	ALEXANDRIA	VA 22308
R92	P. DORIS	POINSETT 5920 31ST PLACE. NW	WASHINGTON	DC 20015
N92	CLAY & EDNA	POST 205 PIERPONT	PETERSBURG	WV 26847
R92	P. ELAINE	POST RT 1. BOX 130	WOLF SUMMIT	WV 26462
R92	ROBERT R.	POST 32 SOUTH FLORIDA ST.	BUCKHANNOON	WV 26201
R92	RUTH M.	POST 2 HILL STREET	BUCKHANNOON	WV 26201
R92	L. CAROL B.	POWELL 1020 BELMONT PKWAY NW	CEDAR RAPIDS.	IA 52405
N92	SANDRA & KENT	PRICE 1022 N MICHIGAN	SOUTH BEND	IN 46617
R92	S. K.C.	PRIEST 921 UPTON DRIVE	CHARLESTON	WV 25309
R92	MR. & MRS. W.R.	FRITCHARD 13253 GREENBOUGH DR.	ST. LOUIS.	MO 63146
R92	MARILYN	PUMPHREY 104 CHESTNUT STREET	WESTON	WV 26452
R92	EDWIN	PUTHOFF P.O. BOX 132	MATEWAN	WV 25678
R92	DE VONA	RADCLIFF 7029 WELKER ST. SE	WAYNESBURG.	OH 44688
R92	CAROL J.	RANDALL 19425 STURGESS DR	TORRANCE	CA 90503 -1221
R92	IRETA	RANDOLPH RT 1. BOX 150 C	BRISTOL.	WV 26332
R92	DR. & MRS. BRUCE	REDD 311 LOCUST AVE.	PHILIPPI	WV 26415
R92	MR & MRS CARL	REGER 7222 S.E. 119TH PL.	BELLVIEW	FL 32620
R92	S. CHARLES F.	REHKOPF 642 CLARK AVE.	WEBSTER GROVES.	MO 63119 -1858
R92	BARBARA JO	RENIKER RD 4. BOX 276 B	PARIS.	TN 38242
N92	ELSIE G.	REUSCH 6130 DANA CIRCLE	MAGALIA	CA 95954
R92	MR. & MRS. ALVIN	RHODS 180 STONEWAY TRAIL	MADISON	AL 35758
N92	DAVID ROBERT	RIDDEL 6605 FLANARY	DALLAS	TX 75252
R92	LENDRA H.	RILEY 1745 1/2 W. PIKE STREET	CLARKSBURG	WV 26301
R92	RUTH FLESHER	ROBB 9295-101 LAKE PARK DR. SW	FORT MYERS.	FL 33919 -4822
R92	BILLY F.	ROBEY 9625 BARNUM LANE	ALEXANDRIA	VA 22312
R92	S. ELIZABETH	ROBINSON N. 4030 MARINA LANE	CAMBRIDGE.	WI 53523 -9766
R92	DETTY	ROBINSON 4514 US 422 NW	SOUTHINGTON	OH 44470
R92	DENNIS	RODGERS 905 W. CHURCH ST.	CHAMPAIGN	IL 61821
R92	TERESA L.	ROGERS 3707 W. HARMONT	PHOENIX.	AZ 85051
R92	WANDA	ROGERS 355 COLUMBUS. NW	CANTON	OH 44708
R92	GLENN H.	ROHR RT 1. BOX 107-5	BUCKHANNOON	WV 26201
R92	ARISTOTLE	ROLLINS 4116 HUNTING DR.	HERMITAGE	TN 37076
N92	BARBARA GUM	ROMITO 9446 LEEBROOK DR	CINCINNATI	OH 45231
R92	KENNETH & GLORIA	ROMAN 1545 CHATHAM AVE	NO. CANTON	OH 44720
R92	PHOEBE	RUCKLE 1581 CLARK RD	CHARLESTON	WV 25314
R92	MAXINE	RUCKMAN RD 1 BOX 231	SCENERY HILL	PA 15360
R92	RUTH	RUNNER 730 SHANNON ROAD	BRIDGEPORT.	WV 26330
R92	MARJORIE M.	RUSSELL 1445 QUEEN SUMMIT DR.	WEST COVINA.	CA 91791
R92	NANCY J.	SCARDINA 2000 WILLIAMS AVE	CLARKSBURG	WV 26301
R92	P. EILEEN J.	SCHENCK 7446 FOSTORIA	DOWNEY	CA 90241
R92	EDWARD J.	SCHODLCRAFT 4809 DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. NE	ALBUQUERQUE.	NM 87110
N92	DAVID M. & SUSAN	SCOTT 2005 CHURCH ST.	HARRISVILLE	WV 26362
R92	GEORGE D.	SCOTT 25B BROWN	WESTON	WV 26452
R92	MADEL	SCOTT BOX N1H	WOLF SUMMIT	WV 26462
R92	MARY CARTER	SCOTT 61783 WESTLAND ST.	CAMBRIDGE.	OH 43725
N92	ROBERT	SHAFFER 1475 WORTHINGTON ST.	FAIRMONT	WV 26554
R92	BETTY	SHANK 116 CHESTNUT	DUNBAR.	WV 25064
N92	DENNIS R.	SHARP RT 1. ALLISON APT 12	MARCELINE	MO 64658 B
R92	MARSHALL D.	SHORE 2616 E. 58TH LANE	SPOKANE.	WA 99203
N92	TERESA K.	SILBERT 110 SIXTH ST	WILMETTE	IL 60091
R92	MR. & MRS. PAUL E.	SIMMONS RR3. BOX 587	BROKEN ARROW.	OK 74014
R92	L. DONALD	SIMONS 200 OHIO AVE	NUTTER FORT.	WV 26301
R92	JAMES	SIMS 3719 VIRGINIA AVE	CHARLESTON	WV 25304
R92	SCOTT	SLEETH. JR 2020 JOY ST	EDINBURG	TX 78539
N92	ANDREW F.	SLEIGH. JR. 454 MAIN AVE	WESTON	WV 26452
R92	DA' COSTA	SMITH 440 CENTER AVE	WESTON	WV 26452
R92	IRENE M.	SMITH RT 3. BOX 51	WESTON	WV 26452
R92	LARRY	SMITH P.O. BOX 39	WEST MILFORD	WV 26451
R92	P. PATRICIA	SMITH P.O. BOX 204	LOST CREEK.	WV 26385
R92	P. ROBERT D.	SMITH P.O. BOX 139	LOST CREEK.	WV 26385
R92	WILLIAM E.	SMITH RT 3. BOX 149A	BUCKHANNOON.	WV 26201

RETURN	GROUP	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
R92		LAURA	SMYRAK	2730 A SATURN AVE	HUNTINGTON PARK	CA 90255
R92		GLORIA J.	SHIDER	301 SAGE,	BORGER,	TX 79007
R92		TAMARA M.	SNOW	8503 JACKSON HOLE DRIVE	SANDY	UT 84093
R92		OHIO GENEALOGY	SOCIETY	P.O. BOX 2625	MANSFIELD	OH 44255
R92		W VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY		P.O. BOX 249	ELKVIEW	WV 25071 ATTN: MS CHAPLIN
R92		WEST AUGUSTA HIST. SOC. SOCIETY		2515 10TH AVE.	PARKERSBURG	WV 26101 C/O WES COCHRAN,ED
R92		HAZEL	STALEY	1913A WASHINGTON AVE	BELPRE	OH 45714
R92	F	HAROLDINE	STALNAUER	RT 3, BOX 89 - R	WESTON,	WV 26452
R92		JOHN G.	STALNAUER	RFD JESSE'S RUN	JANE LEW	WV 26378
R92	S	NANCY DRALE	STANDARD	B DAVID LANE	RIVERSIDE	CT 06878
R92		ROGER B.	STANLEY	4150 PEMBROOK RD. APT 124	YOUNGSTOWN	OH 44515 -4657
R92		SANDRA	STARNER	11240 HELBER RD.	LOGAN,	OH 43138
R92		DR. JAMES	STEPHENS	12500 PINEVIEW DR.	LAURINBURG	NC 28352
R92		HARTZEL	STRADER	818 ALTHEA DRIVE	MIAMISBURG,	OH 45342
R92		GARY L.	STPALEY	1810 BOOTH ST.	WINFIELD	KS 67156
R92	F	GORDON J.	STRALEY	325 JEFFERSON DRIVE	W. LAFAYETTE.	IN 47906
R92		WILLIAM E.	STRALEY	37 CHERRY ST.	RICHWOOD,	WV 26261
R92		KEITH & CONNIE	STREET	325 FRANKLIN	WAFELLO	IO 52653
R92		JAMES & EVELYN	STRONG	321 HIGHLAND SW	MASSILLON	OH 44646
R92		RUTH SEELEY	STROTHER	7904 HIGHWAY 60.	SELLERSBURG,	IN 47172
R92		LINDA JEAN	STUTLER	RT 1. BOX 71	LOST CREEK	WV 26385
R92		LESLIE MINOR	SWARTZ	228 CONNECTING ROAD	MR. LEBANON.	PA 15228
R92	L	BOYD L.	SWISHER	RT 11. BOX 200	HARRISONBURG,	VA 22801
R92		DOROTHY L.	SWISHER	174 GRANDVIEW AVE	DELAWARE	OH 43015
R92	F	JAMES THOMAS	SWISHER	2106 KANAWHA BLVD, APT 718 B	CHARLESTON	WV 25311
R92	F	OSBIE & MILDRED	SWISHER	RT 4. BOX 32	WESTON	WV 26452
R92		JANE COLLISON	SWITZER	1800 PICKERING DR.	LITTLE ROCK	AK 72211
R92		HARLEY U.	TAYLOR	364 MULBERRY ST	MORGANTOWN	WV 26805
R92	L	FAYDINE	TEICHEIRA	P.O. BOX 75	JANE LEW,	WV 26378
R92	F	KATHRYN I.	THORNILEY	RT2. BOX 98	BRISTOL	WV 26232
R92		BETTY BUTCHER	TOFF	W. 1304 CLIFFWOOD CT.	SPOKANE	WA 99218
R92	F	TOM & TONI	TOWNSEND	79 FERRIS LANE.	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY 12603
R92		DOMINA LEE	TRUSTY	2012 VICTORIA AVE	DAYTON	OH 45406
R92		DOROTHY	TUNIS	5640 BAUGHMAN RD	ZANESVILLE	OH 43701
R92	L	MRS. BYRON J.	TURNER	211 HIGH ST.	GLENVILLE	WV 26351
R92		PAUL E. , JR.	VANDERVOORT	2701 COUNTRY CLUB DR	ORANGE	TX 77630
R92		EVELYN D.	VARRASSO	1375 BRISTOL DOWNS ROAD	NEWARK	OH 43055
R92		FATRICIA G. & BERNARD	VILLENAVE	4265 US HWY 98N #211	LAKELAND	FL 33809 -3817
R92		BOYLE R.	WAGGONER	HWY 41. BOX 1776	SUMMERSVILLE	WV 26651
R92		GEORGE W.	WAGGONER	1448 KENT ROAD	BALTIMORE	MD 21221
R92		JACK E.	WAGGONER	1450 KENT ROAD	BALTIMORE	MD 21221
R92		JOSEPH C.	WAGGONER	1453 KENT ROAD	BALTIMORE	MD 21221
R92		WAYNE	WAGGONER	28 WESTMOOR DRIVE	LONDON,	OH 43140
R92		WILLIAM	WAGGONER	RT 4. BOX 134 A	GRAFTON,	WV 26354
R92		CRYSTAL	WAGONER	602 ALDERSGATE CT.	KATY,	TX 77450
R92		MOYNE	WAGONER	RT 1. BOX 616	MT CLARE	WV 26405
R92		VIRGINIA B.	WAKEMAN	3743 NEWARK DR	NAPA	CA 94558
R92		ANN	WALKER	1579 BIRMINGHAM ST.	HOLLY HILL	FL 32017
R92		BONNIE I.	WALLACE	RFD # 2. BOX 55	VAN WERT,	OH 45891
R92	S	THELMA D.	WALTER	RT 1. BOX 148	LOST CREEK.	WV 26385
R92		FRANKLIN	WALTERS	241 NW SHADON ST.	FORT CHARLOTTE.	FL 33952
R92		KATHLEEN MAE	WAS	311 HAMSHIRE CT	DEARBORN	MI 48124
R92		CLIVE	WEST	625 COURT ST.	WESTON	WV 26452
R92		E. KENT & MAFJORIE S.	WEST	620 McCULLUM CIRCLE	NEPTUNE BEACH	FL 32233
R92		W.C. & BETTY	WEST	313 EHNAN DRIVE	CHARLESTON,	WV 25302
R92		CHARLES & MAY	WHITE	5 NORTHPORT AVE.	BELFAST,	ME 04915
R92		CHRISTINE JACKSON	WHITE	BOX 19	JANE LEW,	WV 26378
R92		PATRICIA L.	WIGGINS	RT 1. BOX 898	BONIFAY,	FL 32425
R92		LANSING E.	WILLIAMS	1559 MORGAN	WOOSTER,	OH 44691
R92		JAMES & VIOLA	WILSON	817 CROCUS DRIVE	ROCKVILLE	MD 20850
R92		LEAH S.	WILSON	104 VANDALE AVE	SPENCER	WV 25276
R92		LUCILLE M.	WILSON	2701 CLARK TWRS. APT 167	LAS VEGAS	NV 89102
R92	F	ROLLEY & HELEN	WILSON	RT 4. BOX 369	PARKERSBURG	WV 26101
R92		IRENE MACYEP	WINDLE	10919 N. BARNARD RD	PENDLETON	IN 46064
R92	F	ELENORE	WISEMAN	601 BAVER ST.	CLARKSBURG	WV 26301
R92	L	RAYMOND	WOLFE, JR.	9362 BENCHMARK DR. C.,	INDIANAPOLIS	IN 46240
R92	S	ELEANOR	WOMER	1655 GEORGETOWN, APT 337	WICHITA,	KS 67218
R92		PENNY	WOOD	17535 SANTA MARIA DRIVE	EAGLE RIVER	AK 99577
R92		GARNETTE C.	YATES	844 ALMA DR	NORFOLK	VA 23518 -2725
R92		WILLIAM E.	YOUNG	923 SEDGLEY RD	BALTIMORE	MD 21228